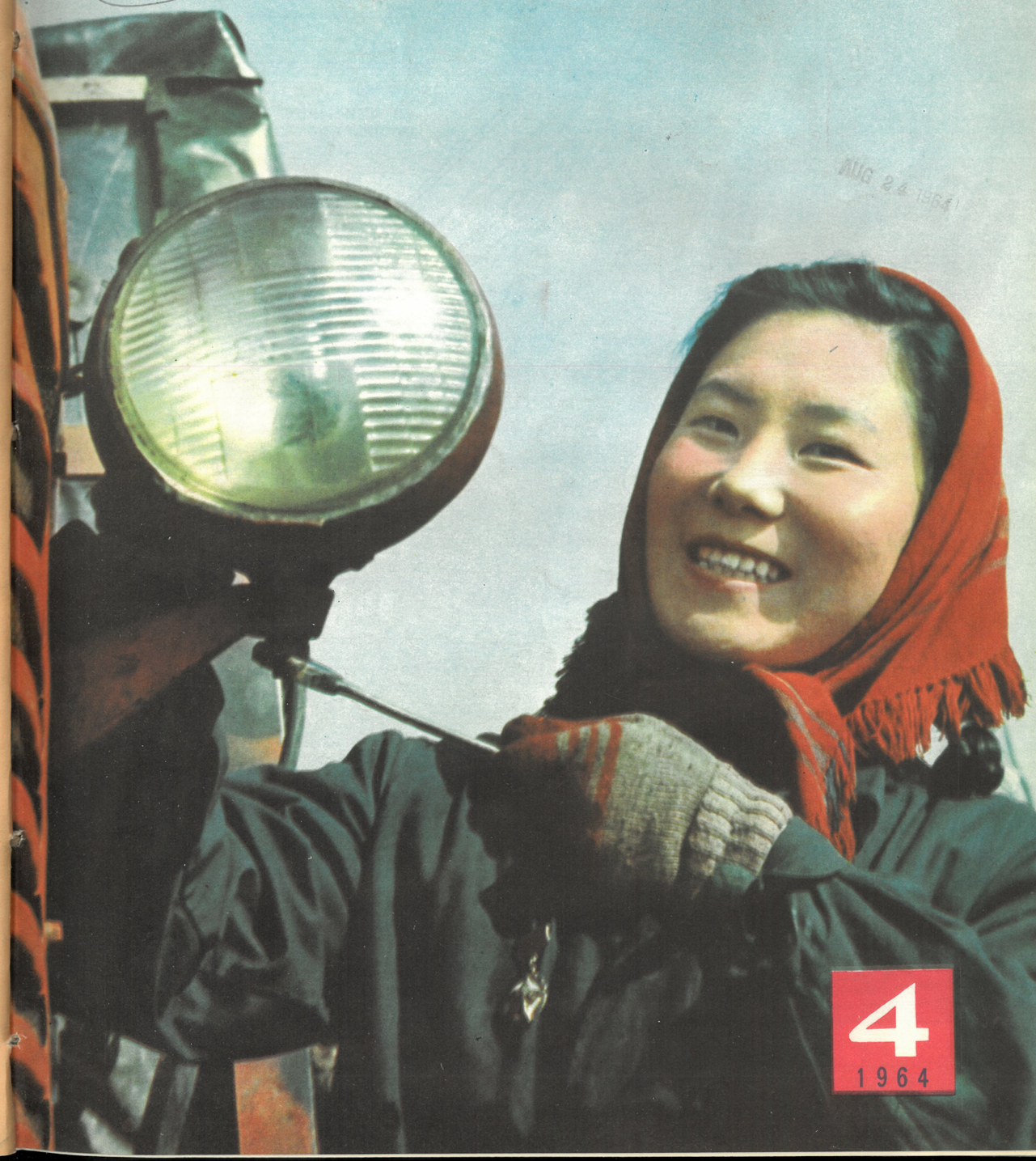
NO.13502

Korea Today

AUG 24 1964



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Excavator "Jangbaik" with a 4-cu. m. bucket produced by the workers of the Rakwon Machine-building Factory

Korea Today

No. 4 (95) 1964

MONTHLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED BY FOREIGN LANGUAGES PUBLISHING HOUSE

Pyongyang

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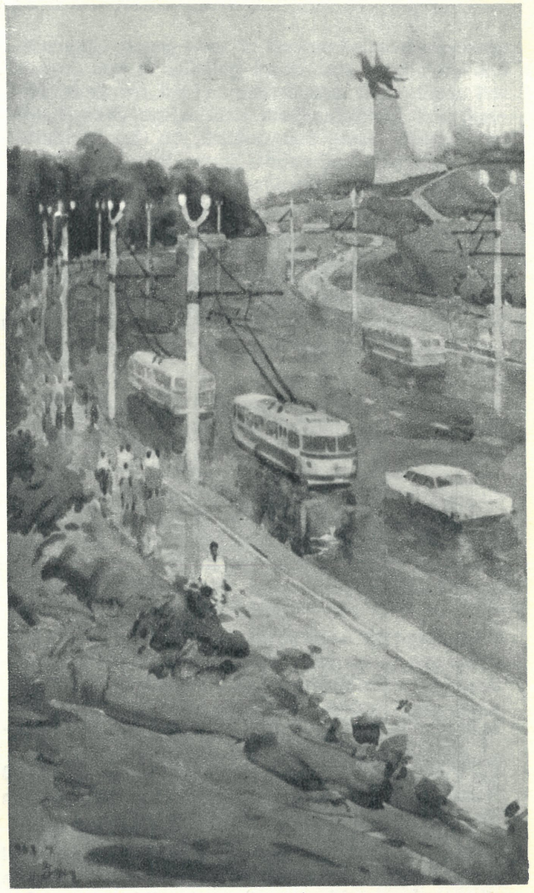


Water color "A morning scene of Chilsungmoon Street" by Bak Se Jun

FRONT COVER:
Kim Yung Ja, a girl tractor driver (See page 5.)
Photo: Jang Suk Yung

INSIDE BACK COVER:
View of Chunji (Heavenly Lake) on Mt. Baikdoo

BACK COVER: Mongkeum-po Beach

Printed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

AGRICULTURE ON UPSURGE

IN recent years our rural economy has been continuing an overall rapid development.

The year 1960 saw a grain output of 3,800,000 tons, or 1.6 times the pre-liberation figure, then in 1961, the figure rose to 4,830,000 tons.

And in 1962 the country conquered the height of 5 million tons of grain yield. In 1963, despite the unfavourable weather conditions, another bumper harvest was taken in, consolidating the 5 million-ton height gained in the previous year. The rice production in 1963 showed a marked increase of 480,000 tons over the previous year with the result that the proportion of rice in the grain output rose from 51 per cent to 58 per cent.

This shows that our agricultural production is no more at the mercy of Nature or any other accidental factors, but is making steady progress in accordance with the laws of socialist economic development as in case with industrial production.

Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out in his New Year Message: "The good harvests reaped year after year in our country are a clear demonstration that our socialist rural economy is steadily and firmly developing, displaying its great advantages."

These successes are the fruition of the constant efforts exerted by the Workers' Party of Korea for eliminating the backwardness of the peasantry in ideology and consciousness as compared with the working class and the backwardness of the countryside in modern technique and culture as compared with the town. To this end, the Party has vigorously pushed ahead with the ideological, cultural revolution and technical revolution in the countryside in the spirit of continuous revolution in the wake of the conclusion of the socialist transformation of the rural economy.

The historic on-the-spot instructions of Comrade Kim Il Sung made in February 1960 at the Kangsu County Party organisation of the Workers' Party of Korea and at Chungsan-ri Village, Kangsu County, South Pyungan Province, and the subsequent creation of the new system of guidance of the socialist rural economy are of particular importance for the successful execution of ideological and cultural revolution and technical revolution in the countryside.

Creatively applying the Marxist-Leninist theories in solving the agrarian and peasant questions, the Workers' Party of Korea completed the socialist transformation of agriculture in a short period of four to five years after the war in spite of the comparatively low levels of development of the productive forces and technique.

When heavy industry was built with the machine-building industry as its core, enabling industry to fully supply agriculture with machinery, equipment and building materials, the Party without pause launched out on the technical revolution in the countryside.

Irrigation, electrification, mechanisation and the widespread use of agricultural chemicals, the Party decided, constitute the main contents of the technical revolution.

And among these, the precedence was given to irrigation over mechanisation in the light of the climatic conditions of the country. In our country during April and May, the season of sowing and taking roots, there is usually a long spell of drought with only one-tenth of the annual rainfall occurring during these months. Then nearly one half of the annual rainfall takes place during July and August, the season of sprouting and blooming, accompanied by floods. It is connected also with the fact that rice occupies the most important place in our agriculture. And Comrade Kim Il Sung said that irrigation is the basis of the technical reformation of agriculture in our country.

Regarding irrigation as a major item in the great nature-remoulding work in our country, the Party saw to it that an enormous amount of state investments went to it and pressed forward the task on a nation-wide basis.

Thus such irrigation systems as the Pyungnam with a capacity of irrigating 65,000 jungbo, Kiyang (51,000 jungbo), Ujidon (35,000 jungbo) and Chungdan (35,700 jungbo) were completed. Now the Amrok Project that will irrigate 89,000 jungbo of area is nearing completion. Besides, thousands of medium- and small-scale projects have been built. As a result, a total of over 800,000 jungbo of land has been put under irrigation, or 7 times the pre-liberation figure. Today all the paddy fields and a big tract of dry fields are irrigated. Today our agriculture knows no more droughts and floods and harvests abundant crops every year.

The June (1959) Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was of epoch-making importance for the electrification of our countryside.

It put forth the policy of extensively building medium- and small-scale power stations in the countryside simultaneously with the construction of giant hydro- and thermo-power stations.

Today electricity has found its way to 93.3 per cent of the total Ri (villages) and 71 per cent of the total farm houses, and almost all pumping, threshing and feed grinding are done by electric motors.

Mechanisation was one of the most difficult tasks in the technical revolution of our agriculture. It is due to rice farming being the basis of our agriculture, fields being small and land broken, and the wide practice of mixed crops and intercrops.

Therefore, in the agricultural mechanization, the Party maintained the line of beginning with the most arduous and labour-consuming work and gradually going over to comprehensive mechanisation, and of utilizing up-to-date machinery and animal-drawn implements at the same time. For the speedy agricultural mechanisation, the Government set up tractor and truck plants, constructed tractor repair shops in main rural districts, and built farm machinery factories in every county. And all the machine-building plants took charge of a number of co-operative farms each to give active aid to the mechanisation of farming. In 1963 alone the state supplied the countryside with more than 4,000 tractors and trucks, over 1,600 sowing machines, over 2,000 threshers, and a large number of other farming implements.

Between 1960 and the first half of 1963 the number of farm-machine stations increased from 89 to 154, and by the end of 1962 the number of tractors working on the field reached 0.78 (in terms of 15 h.p.) per 100 jungbo. Thus almost all ploughing, levelling, threshing, sowing, weeding, harvesting and transport have been mechanised. Besides, the mechanisation levels of stock-breeding, fruit growing and silk raising have been markedly raised.

For the widespread application of agricultural chemicals the state has newly set up or expanded chemical fertilizer and agricultural chemicals factories, and increased their output year after year.

In the fertilizer year of 1963 the state supplied 683,000 tons of chemical fertilizers and 10,000 tons of insecticides to the countryside.

All this has become powerful material and technical factors in the annual growth of agricultural production and acquired a great significance also in accelerating the reformation of ideology and consciousness of the peasants and in raising their cultural and technical levels.

The Party has held fast to the policy of simultaneously developing the technical revolution and the cultural revolution in the countryside in close co-ordination. Without the cultural revolution neither the technical transformation of the rural economy nor the building of socialism and communism is possible.

Regarding the enhancement of the general education and technical levels of the peasants to be a matter of first-rate importance, the Party set up the Working People's School, the Working People's Middle School and technical training classes in each co-operative farm, agricultural schools in all rural counties, and day-time and evening higher agricultural schools and agricultural colleges in major rural districts. As a result, hundreds of thousands of co-operative farmers are now receiving general and technical education.

As early as the beginning of 1962, the number

of engineers and technicians employed in the field of agriculture surpassed 19,000. Among them the number of engineers and technicians who qualified themselves through the correspondence courses or qualification examinations numbered over 4,000. Besides, there were over 15,000 taking the correspondence courses.

The expeditious progress of the cultural revolution has not only accelerated the technical revolution but also facilitated the ideological revolution in the countryside.

For the final solution of the agrarian question and the peasant question, the Workers' Party of Korea has attached, and is attaching, utmost importance to the ideological revolution. The ideological revolution to remould the ideology and consciousness of the broad masses of the peasants into the progressive socialist ideology and consciousness is of foremost and decisive significance in the building of socialism and communism.

In this connection Comrade Kim Il Sung said: "Without clearing away the remnants of capitalist ideas of the old society from the people's minds, a new society cannot be built successfully."

While attaching due significance to the correct application of the socialist principles of distribution, an objective law governing a socialist society, the Party has invariably adhered to the line of properly combining the material incentive with the political and moral incentive of the masses, without attaching onesided significance to the material incentive in work, by constantly raising the political consciousness.

Setting forth clearly the basic item in the work of ideological remoulding of the peasants in conformity with the revolutionary tasks at each historical period, the Party energetically struggled for their ideological education. At the time when the all-round agricultural co-operation and the socialist transformation was in full swing in the country, the Party putting forward the question of decisively intensifying class education among the entire working people, particularly among the peasants, saw to it that the peasants armed themselves with socialist ideas and class consciousness.

When the country entered a period of great upsurge in socialist construction following the completion of socialist transformation of the relations of production in town and country, the Party put forth the task of extensively carrying on communist education. Communist education — this is a historic task to wipe out the ideological leftovers among the working people, arming them with communist ideas and morality and remoulding them into men of a new type.

In communist education, the Party placing class education ahead of all others is teaching the peasants the superiority of the socialist system, the truth of the inevitable ruin of the old and the victory of the new, and constantly educating them to oppose selfishness and cultivate socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, a communist attitude to labour, communist morality and character, and the spirit of continuous revolution and continuous advance.

Closely combining communist education with the education in the glorious revolutionary traditions of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Party educates the peasants with the living examples set by our revolutionary forerunners. Moreover, the Party laid down the line of correcting wrongs by good examples, and of making the workteam a basic centre of communist education. Communist education is manifested in its highest form in the Chullima workteam movement.

"The Chullima workteam movement is not only a powerful impulse to the rapid development of the national economy and an excellent method of mass economic management of the self-conscious working people but also an excellent method of mass education to remould them into new communist men." *(Kim Il Sung, Speech delivered at the National Congress of the Pioneers in the Chullima Workteam Movement)*

As in all other fields of the national economy, this movement is being briskly carried on as a broad-scale mass movement in all the villages in the country. With such successful promotion of communist education of the peasants, they are devoting all their efforts and talents to the cause of the country and society, to the promotion of their own happiness. And among them the noble communist morality is being greatly promoted—morality of loving labour, of respecting labour as the highest honour, of helping each other and working and living together harmoniously.

Thanks to such successes in the technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside and constant progress in the ideological revolution, a firm material and technical foundation of rural economy has been laid and the political and labour enthusiasm of the peasants rose greatly.

The all-round upsurge of agricultural production hinges on the guidances given to it.

A decisive turning point for the solution of this problem was the on-the-spot instructions given by Comrade Kim Il Sung in Kangsu County and Chungsan-ri Village, South Pyongan Province, in February 1960. Through the struggle for the implementation of the instructions, the Chungsan-ri method has been firmly established. Under this, cadres go down to lower units to help the workers directly, solve knotty problems for them, and do political work in advance in all phases of work.

The Chungsan-ri method constitutes an embodiment of our Party's revolutionary mass line and a powerful impetus to socialist construction in our country.

The creation of the County Cooperative Farm Management Committees has been a thoroughgoing realisation of the Chungsan-ri method in guidance of the countryside and a creative measure that reflects the lawful demands in the development of our socialist rural economy.

As a specialized state organ of guidance of agriculture, the County Cooperative Farm Management Committee guides co-operative farms by the same method as running enterprises, i.e., with the technical guidance as its lever, directly organising and concretely guiding all the activities of the given enterprise including planning, production organisation, technical development, supply, deployment and organisation of man-power, and business accounting.

The introduction of this method is made possible by the fact that the committee has under its control state-run enterprises that serve the productive activities of the co-operative farms in the county including the farm machine station and irrigation management station and that it has its own technicians and specialists in farming, stockbreeding and other fields.

The County Co-operative Farm Management Committees have made it possible for the socialist co-operative economy to demonstrate its superiority more fully and put agricultural production securely on a more firm scientific base.

Thanks to the new guidance system an epochmaking advance is being made in securing better seeds and developing new varieties, a decisive factor in high yielding; and great successes are achieved in intensive agriculture—promotion of all-round mechanization and application of chemicals, enhancement of land utilization, introduction of advanced methods of growing rice seedlings and advanced ploughing method, etc.

Under favorable conditions in which the state support to the countryside can be further strengthened thanks to the firm foundations of an independent national economy, the Party is speeding up the solution of the agrarian and peasant questions by constantly strengthening the leadership and aid of the working class to the peasants and the support of industry to agriculture.

Besides sending more tractors and trucks to the countryside, the Party has sent a great number of young and middle-aged people to rural districts in recent years to reinforce the Party's rural positions. The Party raised procurement prices, reduced drastically prices of farming implements and materials, cancelled tax-in-kind and loans. Along with this, the Party is vigorously pushing ahead with political education of the co-operative farmers.

All this has greatly enhanced the productive and labour enthusiasm of the masses of the peasants and energetically encouraged their struggle for increased production.

* * *

This year a series of new, enormous tasks are presented before our rural economy. The Seventh Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea set forth the task of decisively increasing the rice output and greatly developing livestock breeding, cultivation of industrial crops, fruit-tree growing, sericulture, etc.

These honorable tasks will be satisfactorily carried out by vigorously pressing forward the rural technical revolution and cultural revolution, particularly the ideological revolution. Our socialist agriculture will make a constant advance under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea.

KIM YUNG JA, A GIRL TRACTOR DRIVER

Kim Yung Ja, a graduate from a senior middle school in Pyongyang, volunteered to go to the countryside a couple of years ago.

Born into an artist's family, she is fond of literature from her senior middle school days. For this reason, her parents wanted her to study literature.

However, when she graduated the school, Kim Yung Ja chose a farm-machine station as the first stage of her social life. And she finds great happiness in working on the field driving the tractor.

In the past two years she has become an able tractor driver, and is standing in the van of agricultural mechanization. In her literary sketchbook greased with tractor oil one will find many excellent verses, which portray her worthwhile life she is experiencing in work.

Her ambition is to become a mechanical engineer and full-fledged writer within five years.

The workers of the farm-machine station of Sookchun County are out to carry compost to the field

Spring Comes to Sasan Village

JANG RYONG SOO

SASAN is a small village, not so far from Pyongyang, in Sookchun County, South Pyungan Province.

There are many stories of this village.

In the pre-liberation days Kim Jong Rin having no land worked for a landlord and lived in the servant's quarters as he was a hired hand. Then there is Li Suk Tai who seized the landlord by the collar when the landlord attempted to wrest the small patch of land from him.

At any rate, all stories are on the farmers' thirst for land. In those days, everyone in the village had been a tenant or a hired hand working for the four landlords in this village.

Of course, such a story was not limited to Sasan village alone. The story was the same everywhere.

Sasan is on the vast Yuldoosamchun-ri Plain where it is said even the wild geese have to stop for a breath on their flight to the north. However, such vast land was owned by a few people in days gone by. Such was the picture also in Namoori and Hamjoo plains, for that matter in all villages. That is why our peasants are saying that they saw a real spring only in 1946 and they will remember that spring for generations to come. It was in that year all their dreams came true.

After the liberation, the people's power carried out the land reform in 1946, and over 1,000,000 jungbo of land of the Japanese imperialists, landlords and national traitors were confiscated and distributed among more than 724,500 landless farm households without compensation.

That year, the Sasan people, too, at long last greeted a new spring. Bundles of terriers of the landlords were burned. And the days had gone forever when even the snivelling son of a landlord called Jong Lin, a grown-up, all names, saying, "Hey, you, doppie Jong Lin, why didn't you feed the cattle?" Now the villagers became masters of the land; old man Kim Jong Lin's family received 7,500 pyung of land, Li Suk Tai's 7,000 pyung, Kim Myung Kook 11,000 pyung, according to the number of work hands and family members.

Since then every day was a joy and a plenty of good things were brought to the peasants in this village. Now they owned the land for the first time in their life. Indeed, their life was like the rice plants growing, green and lush, bathed in the bright sunshine of the summer.

Now the land was dearer to the people, so they did not leave the land but tilled it to aid the front even in the difficult days of the war—the war the U.S. imperialists launched in Korea in 1950. The people defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressive army that was running wild to occupy our land, and in the post-war days, began to build a new life along the road of co-operativization indicated by the Party. In this, they had had experiences already in the war time, when they, in the light of the shortage of draught animals and work hands, set up mutual-aid teams to do the farming.

At first, they set up six small-scale co-operatives in the village. Later these were amalgamated into a big one embracing over 550 families.

* * *

The story about water is a joyous topic in this village of Sasan, where the agricultural cooperation was carried out long ago.

Between 1954 and the first half of 1958 alone, the Workers' Party of Korea allocated a large amount of fund of 55,000,000 won and a great number of machines and manpower and a huge amount of materials to build irrigation projects. As a result, the irrigated area was expanded from 227,000 jungbo at that time to 463,000 jungbo. And on this basis, our Party put forth the militant task of complete irrigation of the land. This task which was to realise the centuries-old aspiration of the peasants made the whole nation brace up. Such policy of the Party inspired greatly the people in Sasan village where in days gone-by the peasants would look up the sky for the rain to come for their parched fields. They were haunted by drought or flood.

Sasan being such place, what took place on the morning of May 22, 1956, the people will remember long. A new irrigation project opened that morning.

The people still remember: on that morning, the villagers, young and old, gathered by the irrigation channel that ran through the heart of their plain. The Pyungnam Irrigation Project with water channels over 2,200 ri long was finished in a matter of less than two years. The people who crowded on both sides of the trunk line had much to talk about. They talked about those who did this giant work, the workers of the Pyungnam Irrigation Construction Trust; about those who came to help this project—there were not only co-op farmers from various places, but also nearly 1,000,000 workers and office employees from all parts of the country, including Pyongyang; about the People's Armymen who gave a big hand to building this project. Indeed, the peasants could not but feel anew the good care shown to them by the state.

The water channels of the Pyungnam Irrigation Project crisscrossed the whole area like a spider's web, and the life-giving water reached Sasan village, watering the Yuldoosamchun-ri Plain. "Water!..." The people jumped to joy, shouting, "Manse, manse (hurrah)!" with their hands raised.

There was some one who jumped into the water causing a big splash. It was old man Kim Jong Lin. He had spent half his life as a tenant and hired-hand. In those days he would look at the parching land pining for a drop of rain. It was just too much for him to stand and see water running into his village. He splashed like a child dabbling. Hearty and merry laughter rose among the crowd. Indeed, the place was turned into a scene of wild rejoicing.

To make the wish of the peasants come true, an irrigation programme was pushed ahead throughout the country. Last year the area of paddy fields was expanded to 640,000 jungbo.

Irrigation turned our rural fields into a place which knows no crop failure and accelerated electrification and mechanization.

In this, Sasan village is no exception.

Spring has come. Ryoo Chi Bok and his workteam members are busy pruning the fruit-trees

"You are happy now, but don't forget the past," grandpa is telling young co-operative farm members about the wretched life of the farmers in the past

Since enough water was supplied, the peasants could gather a bigger crop every year, and set up power generating facilities. Then the peasants were able to operate motorized machines, such as thrashers, pulverizers, cutters.

Our countryside where irrigation was completed in the main was supplied with large numbers of varied farm machines, including tractors, lorries, and others made by our working class.

The thoughts of the Sasan people would go back to the scene on the day when the tractor appeared chugging in this village for the first time.

It was in 1959.

When the first tractor appeared at the foot of the mountain ridge where the co-operative farm office stood, a big crowd gathered around it. Then the tractor had no alternative but to stop its engine. The trade mark on the tractor which read, "Kiyang Tractor Plant," attracted the eyes of the crowd, and they gave a big hand to the driver.

An old peasant said:

"Oh, it is you, Soon Bong!" Soon Bong is Jong Lin's son. The old man continued. "I want to say this in the presence of your father. He had long wanted to have a cow, and his wish came true in the autumn of the year when the land reform was carried out. So he visited almost all the houses to boast. But, now you've come here driving scores of oxen at one time!"

All day long, the people looked at the tractor plough the field.

Now there are many tractors in this village. In the past their co-op farm had only a dozen or so cattle besides several ox-carts. The number of tractors kept increasing and now there are 38 Kiyang tractors (in terms of 15 h.p.), one Dukchun lorry, four harvesters, scores of farm machines as well as various kinds of medium- and small-size implements. In days gone by, a farmer and an ox travelled back and forth every furrow a dozen of times to sow. However, such a thing became an old story.

Now machines do all the labour-consuming work—plowing, levelling, inter-row weeding, transportation, thrashing.

Thanks to the country's rapidly growing chemical industry, last year 853,000 tons of chemical fertilizer and a large amount of insecticides were produced.

More fertilizers kept coming to Sasan village every year. Last year, the village received chemical fertilizer three or four times the pre-liberation days. Besides, large quantities of weedkillers were supplied and the farmers did not have to go through the weeding under the scorching sun.

This is not all. Every year, in busy seasons, like the time of rice transplanting or harvesting, more than 8,000 people from cities and towns came to help the peasants, thus enabling the co-op farmers to do their work in good time.

In accordance with the government policy for developing the rural economy on a scientific and technological basis, the number of technicians in the village grew fast.

In pre-liberation days, even primary school graduates were hardly to be seen in this poor village. But, today there are a number of agricultural engineers and technicians who are guiding the peasants in farming. Then over 20 farmers are taking correspondence courses of colleges, including agricultural college. More than 500 children of the co-op farmers are attending the seven-year middle school and technical school, and 140 out of the 600 odd young people have already passed many subjects in the qualification examinations for agro-technician. The great vitality of the educational system of studying while working is being shown in the rural villages as well.

With the increase of the technical forces in Sasan village, much is being done for scientific and mechanized farming—breeding high-yielding seeds, analysis of soil compositions, advanced farming methods.

The analysis of soil compositions of each of some 3,000 plots has been made and the crops and fertilizers for each plot have been decided. High-yielding seeds were secured from the varieties of native brands. This is one of the achievements registered by the efforts of the technicians.

In a word, this co-op farm has been placed on a yet more scientific and firm technical foundation, and the credit for this must go to the ever increasing number of machines and irrigation projects as well as the application of ample chemicals. The high degree of enthusiasm for increased production of the farmers who are working for the prosperity of the country and their own happiness has boosted agricultural production. The average per-jungbo yield of rice in this village in 1946 was 1.6 tons; but it jumped to 3.9 tons in 1961, then 5 tons in 1963. Compared with 1946, the total grain output grew by 2.7 times in 1961, and 3.3 times in 1963 respectively.

Great changes also have taken place in the work method and spiritual life of the people of Sasan village. If one wants to see the members of the co-op farm management committee in the busy farming seasons, he should go, not to the office, but to the field where tractors are running. For they are always out on the field, working together with farmers and guiding them in their work.

The farmers and their leaders, united as one, are working together. The work is more joyous, and the leaders solve all knotty problems for the farmers in time.

Now the villagers are working, helping and leading each other. Min Choon Ja, a girl farmer of the second work-team, is not the only one who overfulfilling one's quota several times always willingly helps others who are lagging behind. There is Auntie Choi Jung Sook who does not overlook even a grain or a straw-bag but picks it up and brings it to the storehouse. Indeed, there are many such noble-hearted co-op farmers.

They never run out of new ideas and suggestions. Of course, for that everyone must be enthusiastic about his work and have technical knowledge. Kim Ja Bum of this co-op farm, an ordinary farmer, is known as a man of new ideas. Many new farming tools are to his credit. He has remodelled the motorized thrasher to be suitable to the actual conditions of the co-op farm, thus enabling the farmers to thrash 100 more *kamani* of rice every day than before. He also has devised and made new kinds of machines making a great contribution to the farming.

Now, he is working on a new rice transplanting machine.

And it is only too natural for such village to have a poet among its ranks. A young co-op farm member by the name of Kim Jung Gil has written many poems which sang of his worthwhile life. Through the mobile-propaganda teams or wall papers, his poems are known to his co-members, inspiring them deeply.

The barrier between physical toil and mental labour, between labour and knowledge, which had been called "eternal duality" in the cursed exploiting society of the past, is crumbling down. And in our country the fundamental differences between cities and rural villages are being wiped out rapidly under the leadership of the Party.

* * *

Every year, the life of the Sasan people is getting better. Last year each household received an average of 5 tons and 800 kg in rice alone, an increase of more than 2 tons over 1962, that is, enough to last for three years.

As to dwelling houses, the old miserable-looking thatched huts in which our people lived for generations, have disappeared, giving their place to modern houses.

Last year, old man Kim Jong Lin received 200 *kamani* of rice, which will be enough for the family to live on for four years.

Woman Choi Ok Ja to whom the mill of the landlord was the house, and peasant Choi Suk Doo who had to wear short trousers even in the winter, are all leading a bountiful life today.

Now spring has come to this plain again.

The snow in the mountain valleys is melting away, and the field has come to life.

The farmers are going out to the field in an exalted spirit to bring in another bumper harvest this year.

To express the joy of bumper crops!

A Letter from a Co-op Farmer

A little while ago, I was at the Sineuijoo Textile Machine Factory.

When I dropped in at the forging shop I saw a group of workers, ten or so, engaged in a lively discussion over a blueprint, though the day was over for them.

"Are you working on a new machine?" I asked.

"Yes, a new farm machine," replied the work-team leader beaming.

A farm machine at a textile machine factory? Now I got more curious and kept questioning the workers what kind of farm machine they were planning.

"The other day," the work-team leader said, "we received a letter from Jung Yung Min, a former worker of this factory, who voluntarily had gone to the countryside to help the country's agriculture. This letter made us think of inventing a new farm machine, and now we're at it."

Saying this, the work-team leader showed me the letter.

The letter ran like this:

Dear friends,

One year has already elapsed since I bid goodbye to you and came here. I must tell you, before anything else, that my heart jumps with joy whenever the news of great successes you're making reaches my ears.

Now about the life on the Hyangbong Co-op Farm where I'm working. As you know, the country as a whole had an unusually good harvest last year, and our co-op farm was no exception. Each household received grain and cash enough to eat and spend for more than two years. All day long we had a big celebration over the fruit that our collective labour bore. What a happy event it was!

It seems only yesterday since I, once a member of the working class, voluntarily left the factory and came here, upholding the Party's line of speedily building the countryside as good as the town.

I sowed the first seeds together with the co-op farmers; we gathered in a bumper harvest; we've shared our fruits.

As one's life becomes happy and joyous, it seems, one recalls the old days. That is the case with me, and I would recall my childhood here in Hyangbong, my native place. A mere child, I had worked on the field with my parents up to the time of the country's liberation. Though we worked to the bone of fingers all the year round, never did we have enough for one day, let alone for one year. How difficult the life was for the peasants in those days!

A miserable hoe was all the tool we had to work with on the barren soil. We sowed and weeded. But, what a poor yield we used to get! The worst part of it was that most of the poor harvest went to the landlord's barns as rent. Besides, we had to pay debts, fees for farm tools and oxen.

In the end there was nothing left for us.

Still fresh in my memory are the faces of my parents who would heave a long sigh, shedding bitter tears.

Today, things are quite different, however. The liberation of the country brought happiness to the people of Hyangbong. The village has changed unbelievably. "Tangdoo Ridge" overgrown with shrubs and trees, which people are afraid to cross alone even in broad daytime as the place was haunted by tigers, has disappeared. Instead, today one can feast one's eyes upon the apples, pears, peaches and other fruits ripening there.

The state has undertaken irrigation projects, investing a great sum of fund. Thus the streams which flowed only to the lower plain areas in the past run through this village, watering paddy and non-paddy fields. Now the peasants here know no more drought or flood.

On this field where once people themselves had to pull the plough because they hadn't enough animals, now tractors are running, pulling all kinds of farm machines. All labour-consuming work—ploughing, harrowing, sowing, inter-row weeding, transport—are done by machines. Besides, there are over 10 motor-driven thrashers of various kinds scores of times as efficient as the former ones. In the past, the peasants here had to thrash corn with their blistered hands working day and night. But now one thrasher takes care of 50 tons of corn easily a day.

Then the stock-breeding team members use fodder cutters and pulverizers. Also on the farm are various kinds of weeders and pumps and a great number of farm implements.

In a word, the comprehensive mechanization is being carried on here in Hyangbong, too.

Now I'm learning much from the peasants about the farming, and in turn, I show them how to handle the farm machines.

In our co-op farm there are more than thirty men from cities and towns. They used to work in factories. A young man from the Bookjoong Machine-building Plant is not only a skilled machine operator but a superb accordion player as well. An elderly-looking man from Sineuijoo is in charge of the farm-machine repair sub-workteam.

Our co-op farm has many agricultural engineers and technicians who are making efforts to develop the co-op farm on a scientific, technical basis.

I must confess that I have little to tell you about my taking the lead in the technical innovation movement as you asked me when I left the factory. Really I'm ashamed of this.

All I have done is the repair of several disabled machines, and I have taught the farmers how to handle the machines.

Now I think I must make a mower to be used for preparing compost.

As you know, we farmers are striving to increase the per-jungbo yield of grain. Particularly, this year we're striving to increase it by 500 kg over last year. Of course, there are many things to be done for this, but the most important is more fertilizers. Every year, our co-op farm, too, is supplied with a large amount of fertilizer from the fertilizer factories. But, to raise the per-jungbo yield and improve the soil, I learned, a plenty of compost in addition to chemical fertilizers has to be applied to the soil. I am thinking a mower which can cut grass on the slopes. Many different kinds of work have been mechanized, but the mowing is still done with sickles. So, I'm thinking that this work, too, must be mechanized. Rural mechanization—this is, I think, one of the important tasks set forth before our working class. Moreover, when I think of my parents who worked so hard in the past days, I feel it imperative for me to do my share in mechanizing agriculture.

Today, the life of our peasants keeps improving all the time. I don't mean only the material side.

When I left the factory, some of you thought that I might get lonesome in the countryside. But things are quite different from what we all thought.

Here in the village, we attend performances given by professional artists. Then there are regular picture showings, too. We also study literature and do all kinds of sports, then we ourselves create dances and dramatic sketches and compose music.

A host of modern dwellings have cropped up. Yet there is much to be done for making our socialist rural villages still better so that the peasants will lead a bountiful and cultural life as the workers.

Rural life as cultural as urban life! This is not something to come in the far-off days, but it is around the corner.

I will renew my pledge to do everything in my power to bring the day even one moment sooner under the leadership of the Party.

Closing my letter I wish you all greater successes in your work from the bottom of my heart.

JUNG YUNG MIN
Hyangbong Co-operative Farm, Yumjoo County, North Pyungan Province

Jun Pil Nyu, the team leader. In the distance are seen new farm houses

Story of a Stock Breeder

LI BYUNG HEUI

HERE, too, on the bank of the Ryesung River, not far from the military demarcation line, a bumper harvest was celebrated last year.

I noticed there was animation in every village that I passed on my way to the Keumsung Co-operative Farm in Baichun County.

When the people in the bus knew where I was going, a young man wanted to tell me something about the Keumsung Co-operative Farm. He said he was from the farm.

Particularly he spoke of Jun Pil Nyu, the stock-breeding team leader, who did so much for the development of stock farming. I was on my way to see her. The young man said that stock farming on the co-op farm was in a poor state when she became the stock-breeding team leader a few years ago.

There were some who had wondered why they had to go all the trouble and raise animals, while the rice farming was so good. They showed little enthusiasm pleading insufficient experience and the difficulty in securing animal feed.

She told her teammates:

"Remember how we fared in the past. We could not eat even coarse grain. But we all live on rice now. But we have to have more meat, too, don't we? The Party says we must exchange grass for meat. Let's study harder the Party's instructions, then things will become clearer to us."

Jun Pil Nyu thus worked tirelessly to solve the fodder problem while convincing her teammates of the advantages of stock breeding.

She left a bin with each family to collect garbage for animals and worked out a chart showing the nutritive values of different kinds of feed. She even studied what smells the animals go after.

She learned how to make good feed out of waste-straw, frogs, corn cob, stalk and others. In the meantime, she planted pumpkins, sweet potatoes and rye on hills and ridges between rice fields for fodder. Her efforts were not in vain: before long a sufficient amount of fodder was stocked, the number of animals grew, and they grew fast. Now the spirits of the breeders rose high.

The team leader, a former factory worker, had known one or two things about machines, and it came in very handy. She could help mechanize the farming work, too. The county sent the co-op farm crushers, fodder cutters and electric motors. The stock breeders built for themselves stalls and other necessary establishments.

My travelling companion then spoke of what sort of woman Jun Pil Nyu was. According to him, she was infinitely loyal to the Party, worked like a bee putting everything in her work, and cherished the deepest affection for her teammates.

Presently the bus arrived at the village of Keumsung-ri.

It was a lovely village. Rows of houses with white-washed walls and green window frames met my eyes. Roofs were glittering in the sun. There were a rice mill and building-materials factory, then the club house, clinic and kindergarten. The stock-breeding team office was on the outskirts of the village.

A gentle-looking young man in a white smock was in the office. He told me the team leader was absent, adding that she had most likely gone to the hen-house. I also learned from him she had returned from the county seat just the night before.

Next to the office was a room which appeared to be a laboratory, then there was also a sort of recreation room.

The deputy team leader, a veterinary, showed me round part of the farm under the charge of the workteam.

On a hill was a big structure.

"What kind of factory do you have up there?" I asked my guide.

"Factory? Oh, you mean that one. I guess it can be called a feed factory," he said in a joking mood.

Cutters, crushers and other machines unfamiliar to me were humming in the "factory," which, I learned later, a young fellow working there devised and made.

Between pigsties were feed-car tracks. Mechanization has enabled the breeders—there are forty of them—to do a great deal of work. Eight of them are qualified technicians and the others are either on the list of higher technical school or college correspondence courses.

In the whitewashed sties pigs as big as calves were leisurely eating feed brought in by machines.

Some one kilometre off the pigsties was an enclosure where rabbits, geese, and hen were "living in harmony". In the enclosure there is a well-attended artificial pond, flanked by a hill covered with trees and bushes.

"This looks like a park," I exclaimed.

"Yes, we built the park. You should have seen the place before. It was completely charred by American bombardment during the war. The herbs we have here are all useful. They are either fodder or medicinal herbs." Thus explained my guide. And he added that the team leader, Jun Pil Nyu, had done a great deal in planting these herbs.

From the "city" of rabbits, chicken and geese we made our way to the cow-shed some one kilometre off.

As we approached the cow-shed we saw a woman coming in our direction.

"There comes our team leader. She makes it a rule to go around the three sections of our work-team several times a day. If she finds anything neglected by the teammates, she puts it right herself. Young team members call her 'mother'."

I presented myself to Jun Pil Nyu. She was a modest woman.

I said to myself: Where has she, an ordinary country woman, derived such extraordinary energy, zeal and wisdom from?

When I told her why I was there she suggested that we should go to her house.

We talked about quite a lot of things, then our conversation turned to her past. This is what she told me then.

Her story dates back 37 years. Her father, a tenant farmer, was forced to leave the village with his family of eleven. He failed to pay back one bag of beans that he owed to the landlord. For this reason the landlord laid a distraint on his property and evicted his family from the hut.

Hunger and humiliation were all what the family had; life became harder for them. Pil Nyu was made a maid at a landlord's at the age of nine.

She suffered all manner of cruelty—sleeping in the kitchen as she was not given bed, living on a hand-out, drudging all day long. Not a day would pass without the whip falling on her back.

She found a job at a textile mill when she was 15, for which she got an advance of 15 won to clear her "debts" to the landlord. The landlord demanded her, who had worked for more than five years for his family, to "clear debts" when she left. Such was not rare in those days.

At the textile mill she had to work more than 14 hours a day. She had worked at that sweat-shop for many years before she got out of it.

She then was married to a ferryman. Life did not improve after the marriage. They lived in a small boat and were haunted by distress and hunger all the time.

Liberation of the country in August 1945 at last put an end to her plight.

The team leader paused, got up, went towards the window and opened it as if to shake off all those miserable memories. Music flew in from somewhere.

She changed the topic and began speaking of her teammates.

"They are fond of music and books. We have a poet and dancers among our teammates. We have even a music band."

Her teammates are all good at work and music, and they also study hard.

"Our Party is leading us to a better life. We've worked as we are instructed by the Party. Whenever we come up with a problem we do as the Party teaches us. Things are getting better all the time and we're all well off now. So, why shouldn't we be active and enthusiastic about our work?" continued the team leader in a tone expressing her present happiness and her confidence in the better morrow.

The team leader picked a picture to show me. It was a smiling girl in university uniform.

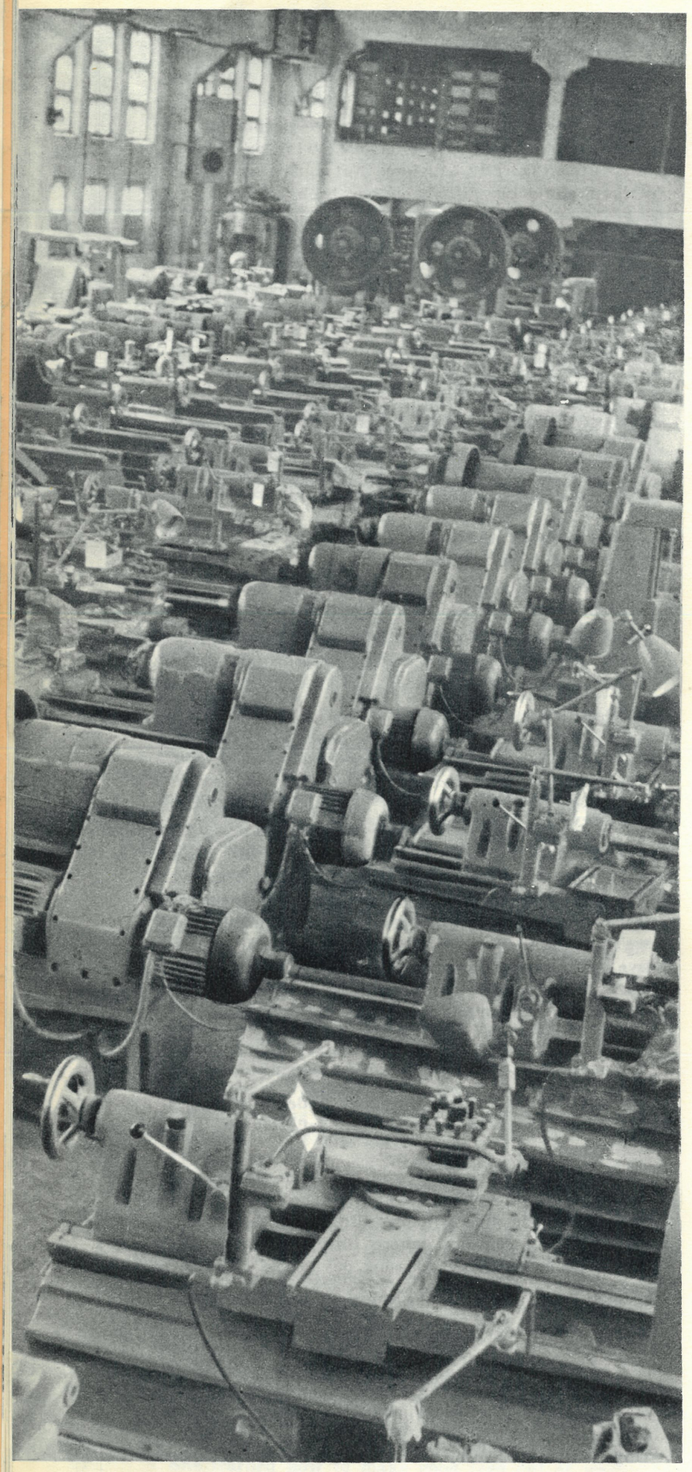
"This girl was born on a boat under a bridge. It was a snowy day, I remember," reflected the team leader.

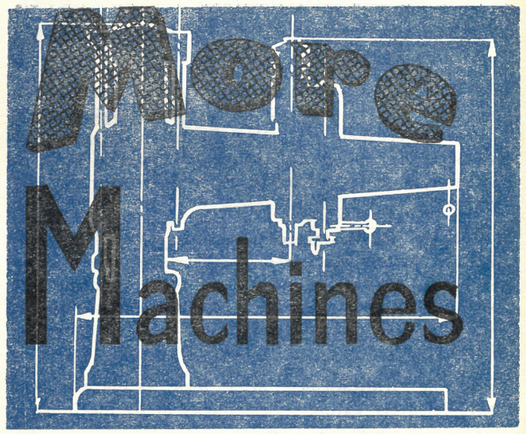
Jun Pil Nyu, a woman who had been subjected to exploitation and oppression and suffered much in the past, is now leading a happy life under the socialist system in our country where the people's life becomes better with each passing day.

Dusk was falling on the flourishing village.

The team leader saw me to the door as I was leaving.

Windows of the village houses were brightly lit by electric lamps. Children's gay laughter and a radio announcement "This is Pyongyang" were coming from a nearby house.





JANG YONG SUN

SOME time ago Japan's "Ajiya Boeki" reporting on the universal lathe, SU-50 model, which Toho Trading Company bought from our country made the following comment: "The test proved that the lathe was highly efficient. It is wholly automated and possesses a high degree of precision."

And it added that the Korean-made lathe was superior in many points to the Japanese-made "Mitsubishi" lathe, and that the technical development of Korea was more than they had expected.

Comments along the same line on the machine tools of our country were also found in other foreign publications, such as a Hongkong magazine "Far Eastern Economic Review".

FROM 1.6 PER CENT

Machine-building industry is a yardstick of a country's industrial development.

According to the official data published in 1944 (the year before the country's liberation), the machine-building industry shared only 1.6 per cent of the country's gross industrial output value. So, one can imagine how poor the machine-building industry of our country was.

Before liberation, there were only a few machine factories in Ryongsung, Bookjoong and other areas of Korea, but these were no better than repair shops, employing no more than scores of workers each. Their main job was to repair machines or make a few kinds of simple machine parts.

It was only after the country's liberation that the machine-building industry began to develop by leaps and bounds, and in 1958 the country built automobile and tractor industries.

To everyone's surprise, Korea's machine-building industry, heart of the economy, has made such a startling growth in a short time of ten years or so.

Of course, it is true that in the peaceful construction period following the liberation, our factories and mills destroyed by the Japanese were not only reconstructed, but some of them were turned into machine-building factories. Then a number of new machine-building plants were built with a view to eliminating the colonial onesidedness and lopsidedness in industry and laying the foundation of an independent national economy.

However, during the Korean war (1950-1953), these factories were all destroyed. Yet, it is no exaggeration to say that our machine-building industry took its first step forward in the wartime.

IN THE THICK OF WAR

It was during the difficult days of the war that the Party, under a long-range plan of building an independent national economy in the post-war years, laid the foundation of machine-tool factories, back-bone of the machine-building industry, in the regions far from the coast.

As a result, when the war ended, not a few machine-building factories equipped with up-to-date technique started production. And these factories in the arduous period of the post-war reconstruction produced in time electric motors, transformers and other electric machines as well as mining machines and farm implements.

In the post-war reconstruction period the Party, under the slogan of "Iron and machine—king of industry," paid great attention to the further expansion of the factories which we had built in the thick of war, scraping every penny. In 1959, the state investments in machine-building industry increased by 192 per cent over 1954.

In 1958, only five years after the war, our machine-building industry began to manufacture heavy machines and precision instruments including tractors, lorries and excavators.

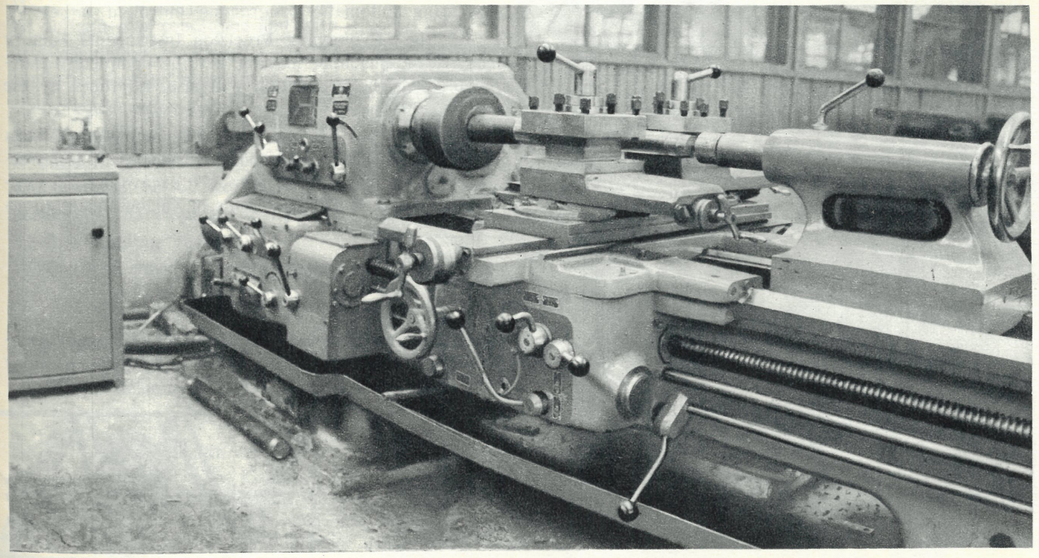
BIG LEAPS IN MACHINE-BUILDING INDUSTRY

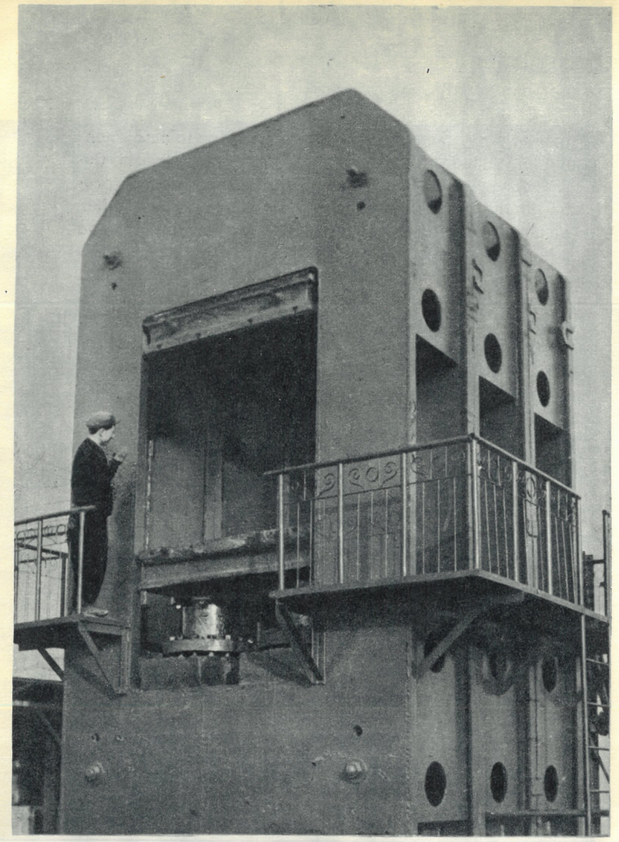
As far as back 1956 our machine-building industry could produce and supply 46.5 per cent of all machines and equipment the country needed.

The figure kept rising, and in 1960 it jumped to 90.6 per cent.

In 1961 our machine-building industry ensured the supply of machines and equipment necessary for the construction of the big February 8 Vinalon Factory with an annual production capacity of 20,000 tons, a blast furnace annually producing 250,000 tons of iron, the Chungjin Chemical Fibre Factory producing 30,000 tons of fibre annually, the 50,000-ton Bongoong Soda Factory, and many other factories and mills. Then the country saw the first 3,000-ton class ship, electric locomotives, trolley buses, 4,000-

Programme-controlled lathe produced by the workers and technicians of the Koosung Machine-tool Factory





h.p. high pressure gas compressors, 400-h.p. diesel engines, 220,000-volt transformers, electronic computers and other large-size equipment, precision instruments necessary for the technical reconstruction of the national economy. Some 4,000 tractors and thousands of various farm machines were also produced.

In this way the gross output value of the machine-building industry in 1961 grew 128 times compared with 1944, the year before the country's liberation, and our country is now producing 92 per cent of the machines it needs.

Last year our machine-building industry turned out 75-ton tower cranes, 200-mm boring machines, 4-cubic metre excavators and other complicated heavy machines and precision instruments, demonstrating its mighty power.

In this way our machine-building industry has scaled a high peak in a short space of time.

ANOTHER BIG STRIDE

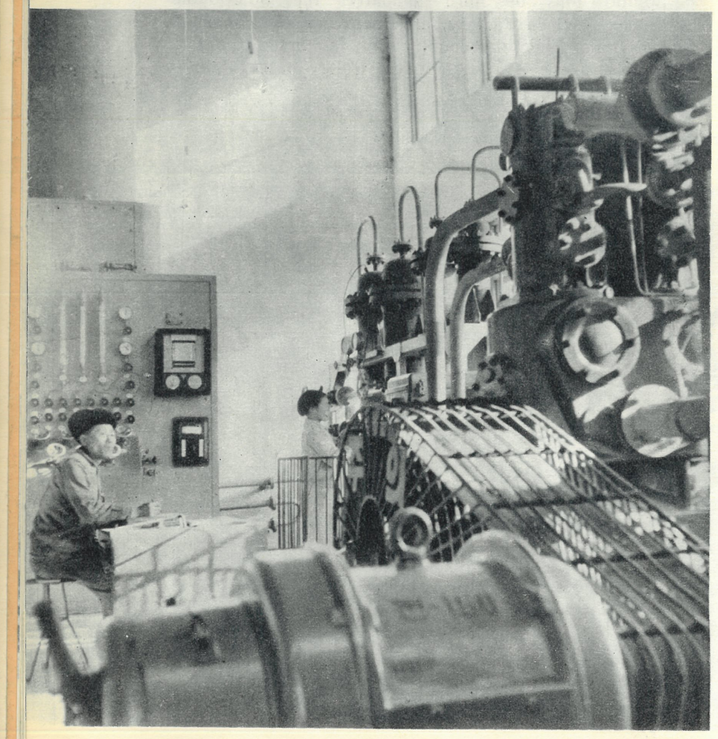
The Seventh Plenum of the Fourth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in September last year set forth the task of effecting, in the shortest time possible, automation and semi-automation in all factories and mills by energetically pushing ahead with the technical revolution. In answer to the Party's call the flame of the creative technical innovation is sweeping all factories in the country.

Entering 1964 our machine-building industry has begun to be replenished on the newest automation line.

Now a number of machine-building factories in Hamheung, Woonsan and other parts of the country are turning out special automatic machine-tools, automatic installations and equipment. The Heuichun Machine-tool Factory is aiming to raise the production of special machine-tools by more than 15-20 per cent by using automatic programme-controlled lathes.

In the Pyongyang Precision Instruments Factory the sewing machine making will be completely automated and the production will rise 4-5 times by the end of this year.

This year our machine-building factories will turn out 3,200 machine-tools of various types, 4,200 tractors, more than 4,000 lorries, 170 excavators, 35 electric locomotives, and thousands of various installations and equipment.



Top: 3,000-ton press made by the workers of the Pyongyang Electric Locomotive Factory. The press performs tube-making, forging and heat treatment operations

Below: Workers of the Danchun Mining Machine Factory are using a 1,200-cubic metre oxygen generator which they manufactured by themselves

WOONSAN was little known in the past. But today many at home and abroad know Woonsan for its cutters and measuring tools. Various tools with the trade mark "Woonsan" are to be found in all machine factories in the country, and many of them are exported.

The history of the tool factory in Woonsan in the northern mountain districts of our country is not a long one.

It was in 1952 when the flames of the Korean War (1950-1953) were still raging in full fury that the Workers' Party of Korea, defying all difficult war conditions and with firm conviction of victory, worked out a far-reaching programme of socialist construction for the country. And as part of it, the Party decided to build in Woonsan a tool factory which would be of weighty significance in developing the nation's machine-building industry.

When the construction of the tool factory was started amidst the flames of the war, many difficulties had cropped up—there was a shortage of everything, materials and manpower included.

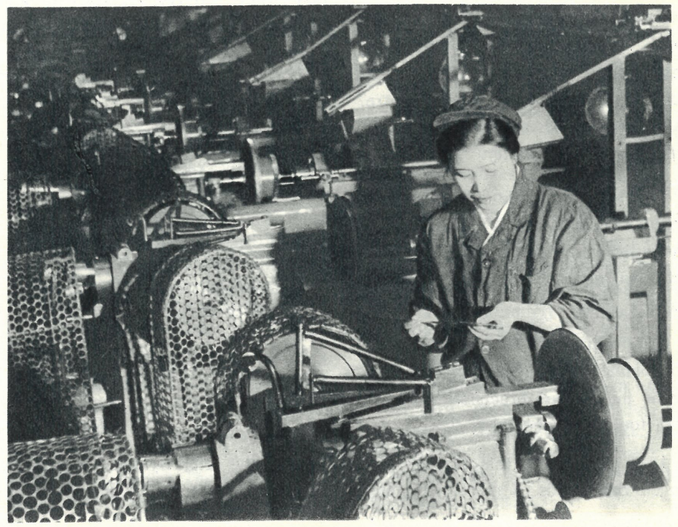
However, the builders pushed ahead with the construction work, overcoming all difficulties.

When hostilities ended in 1953, the factory, though it had only scores of workers and its equipment was inadequate, began producing a few kinds of tools including cutting pliers and files.

In a little over ten years since then, the workers have rebuilt their factory into an up-to-date one and expanded the variety and volume of its products.

All in all, this factory is pro-

Drill production is automated



Members of the Kim Byung Kook Chullima Workteam of the precision instrument shop of the Woonsan Tool Factory made a screw-cutter

ducing more than 300 kinds of tools. Among them are drills of different sizes between 0.6 mm-80 mm, tools which can cut toothed wheels of different sizes of under 1 mm to over 60 mm, screw-cutters, cutters, calipers, micrometers, and measuring instruments which can measure up to one-hundredth of a millimetre. All these tools are acclaimed for their top-notch quality.

For such rapid development, this factory owes much to the machine-building industry, which grew at an amazing speed in the post-war days.

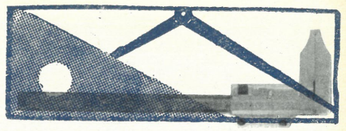
To produce modern precision instruments and heavy machines, a great number of precision and special tools are needed.

Last year alone this factory produced new kinds of measuring tools —2-metre calipers, 1-metre micrometers, and various precision gauges.

Recently, in connection with the fact that all the factories in our country are making special efforts for the rapid growth in the production of daily necessaries, the Woonsan factory is briskly pushing ahead with the production of tools needed for building various small-size precision instruments.

Now all plans are drawn up for producing 0.2-mm drills as well as tools which will be needed for making nuts of under 1 mm.

In the past two years, more than 100 inventions and suggestions were introduced to raise the work efficiency several times. And the members of the Kim Byung Kook Chullima Work-team of the precision



tools shop who fulfilled their plan for last year in nine months—seven out of the eleven members are studying at the evening college or higher technical school—devised a machine for cutting small-size screws. They designed and made this machine in off hours.

In order to expand the range and volume of products they are studying and seeking ways and means for the rational use of existing equipment, introduction of advanced work methods and for automation.

Last year they introduced automation line in producing drills and are now going over to a new press and stamping method, the most efficient and advanced method in the production of up-to-date tools.

This year the factory will produce new kinds of tools such as watch-type measuring tools which can measure up to one-thousandth of a millimetre, and small- and large-size minute cutting-tools. All these are necessary for meeting the growing demands of the machine factories for tools and for developing the up-to-date machine-building industry.

Only ten years ago, the workers of the Woonsan Tool Factory made simple tools using scrap iron which they had collected from the tanks or armoured cars that the fleeing U.S. aggressive army had left behind. Since then, this factory has made a great leap forward.

Such progress has been made by the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance of our working people and the successful technical revolution.

Members of the Kim Ja Ryong Twice Chullima Work-team discussing press designs

Pioneers of Technical Innovation

DEAFENING roar of machines was resounding through the spacious assembly shop. But the noise, it seemed, did not reach the ears of some members of the "technique-mastering group" who grouped at the corner of the shop. All their attention was concentrated on a big machine before them.

For some time now, the group members had been working on an all-purpose automatic boring machine in order to raise labour productivity. Now they were making the 48th trial run of the machine.

A stout-built worker turned on the first switch. The motor began to work making a favourable sound and the cross slide moved slowly on the bed.

Then the second and third switches were turned on. So far, so good. But unexpectedly a speed regulator broke at the last moment of the test run, and they had to drink another bitter cup of failure.

Some one cried out of chagrin. "Shuks!". Then there was another voice:

"Nothing to get excited about. We aren't licked yet. We never will. The machine runs all right. All we have to do is bettering the heat treatment and making the gear harder. Then things will come all right. Well, let's try again."

These words pepped up everyone and the group members resumed their work with redoubled courage, forgetting disappointment and vexation that they felt a minute ago.

This was what happened one year ago when I visited the Kim Ja Ryong Twice Chullima Work-team of the Pyongyang Construction Machine Factory, which specializes in assembling large-size cranes.

I had wondered often how the test run of the all-purpose boring machine went and how it came out in the end.

Recently I revisited the work-team on a wintry day when the first snow was falling

The thing that attracted my attention most was that the spacious assembly shop had changed a great deal since my first visit. There were many new large-size lathes in addition to a 20-ton overhead crane (there was a 10-ton one on my last visit).

I could readily recognize the boring machine. The machine was drilling 100-mm diametre holes in less than no time.

"How splendid! You have done it, haven't you?" I paid compliments to the team leader Kim Ja Ryong who took me around.

"After that we failed two more times."

"Then altogether you made it on the 50th."

"Yes, strictly speaking, we did it on the 51st." Saying this the team leader burst into laughter. I was much struck with their unbending spirit that they had exhibited in carrying through to the last what they had decided to do, despite the repeated failures.

But this was not all.

I went into their office room in a corner of the shop. On the wall of the room were hung 10 odd letters of commendations and thanks, five of them particularly praised their technical innovations.

In this way the Kim Ja Ryong Twice Chullima Work-team members are not only carrying out splendidly their assignments; they are scoring in succession great results in the technical innovation movement.

The members of the Kim Ja Ryong Twice Chullima Work-team made a automatic all-purpose boring machine. Photo: The machine is being assembled

The work-team diary gave me a more detailed account of their proud achievements.

Long ago they started the technical innovation movement.

When they were given production assignment last year, they thought it was a big order for them and they could not do it without technical innovation.

They soon formed a five-member "technique-mastering group" to help their team-mates solve difficult technical problems. Then they unfolded a "one-man-one-device" drive.

The drive was very successful, scoring one good result after another. Soon after the "technique-mastering group" began, the whole work-team of nineteen became its members and altogether 41 devices were suggested by the end of the year. So every member worked out on an average three devices, not one.

The 41 devices gave much help to settling complicated technical problems. To name a few instances, the mobile grinder, a device the team leader made, raised production efficiency 1,800 times and seven devices worked out for carrying out the quota of producing water valves reduced production time per valve from 660 to 220 hours.

Not to mention many other new ideas and suggestions, a new device alone brought a saving of 60 per cent of alloy in the production of various bearings.

Such technical innovations greatly served the fulfilment of their quotas for last year. As a matter of fact, they carried out their yearly plan for 1963 by August 14 and overfulfilled it by 48 per cent by the end of the year.

They were not contented with their successes, however. They spared no efforts to help others. When they learned that a crane at the Pyungchun Block Factory was out of order, giving much trouble to the factory, they went out there and repaired it willingly without remuneration. Last summer they collected 5 tons of scrap iron and made play things and sports goods for the schools and kindergartens in the neighbourhood.

Such good results they scored in the technical innovation drive are attributable not only to their fighting spirit but also to their zeal for learning. They regarded learning as a key to the technical innovation. Therefore, they stepped up the passing-on-technique in the shop, while studying at part-time higher technical schools or taking college correspondence courses. In this way they raised their technical level by combining theory and practice.

Their work-team diary which I happened to read made me convinced that they would achieve greater results in their endeavours to bring about a new upsurge in the Chullima march as the Party called for.

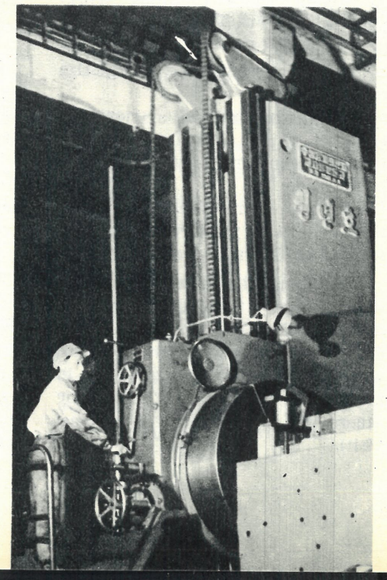
200-mm BORING MACHINE

Some time ago the workers and technicians of the Ryongsung Machine-building Factory manufactured a 200-mm boring machine.

The machine can perform freely internal and cylindrical shavings, screwing and other operations.

For its high precision the machine is used for processing precision machines and large-size machines such as 100,000-kva hydraulic turbines, 4,000-h.p. gas compressors, 2,000-h.p. winches, 5,000-h.p. rolling machines, 6,000-ton presses and others.

The height of this boring machine is 5.1 metres with a width of 7.79 metres. This machine can perform various kinds of work by changing its tools.



1,000,000 Suits for Children

On the morning of the day when they put on new winter outfits, these kids hurried to the kindergarten to show off

ANOTHER good news for the country's peasantry who gathered in a big harvest last year!

At the end of last year the Government at the initiative of Premier Kim Il Sung decided to make a present of winter clothes and caps to the children in the countryside.

According to the Government Decision winter clothes and caps will be given to the rural children between 4 and 10 years.

The decision that one million suits and caps will be given to each of the rural children free of charge as a New Year present moved boundlessly the entire population.

The recent Government Decision speaks of how firm the foundation of the country's independent national economy is and how prosperous the life of the country is.

Being greatly inspired by this present to their children the entire co-operative farm members of the country are filled with a firm determination to answer the boundless solicitude of the Party and the Leader by reaping another bumper harvest this year.

New Outfits

RI KEUN YUNG

It was Sunday.

Suddenly my boy of eleven who was reading by me asked a question:

"Pa, do you think Uncle is coming today? I bet he had the distribution day already."

Come to think of it, a brother-in-law of mine, a member of a co-op farm, might come up today. In his last letter he said that he would be coming up when the distribution was over.

Whenever I think of my brother-in-law's family, I think of Yung Sik, their son, with his moon face and shining eyes. I like the boy not only for his pleasant face but also for his brightness.

The kid must be seven this year. When he was up in Pyongyang two months ago with his mother, I bought him a blue garbadine suit as a present. Ever since then more

often I have thought of him.

"Perhaps Yung Sik too is coming," said I, picturing the boy in the new suit bid me goodbye when he left last time.

While we were talking about Yung Sik, sure enough my brother-in-law walked in, not only with Yung Sik but with the whole family — Yung Sik's mother and grandmother besides his four brothers and sisters.

As I welcomed them, I felt a lump in my throat.

Yung Sik and his nine-year-old elder brother and younger one of five—all were wearing rabbit fur caps and overcoats. Then they had new suits on, too. And this moved me deeply.

"You kids must feel very happy," I said, lifting up the five-year-old boy.

We had read the Government decision to issue all children in the countryside between four and ten winter caps, suits and overcoats free of charge. But, up to then, my family living in a city had not seen for themselves the solicitude of the Party in reality. Now we were seeing actually with our eyes the very thing and we all felt so joyous.

"My, how good you kids look!" This was what my seventeen-year-old girl said clapping her hands. Then my boy shouted "Hurrah!" Now every one in the room burst into laughter and was feeling wonderful.

Touching the overcoat of Yung Sik my wife commented: "Just think, one million of these!"

Greeting the relatives we talked about the children's suits even before we exchanged how-are-you. I, too, before exchanging salutations, began talking about the great present.

The winter cap, suit and overcoat that I saw were not what one could buy with money. They were more than that. They were the very expression of the affection of the Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung who is always concerned about the welfare of the people. As a matter of fact, the Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung regard the happiness of the people supreme.

No wonder, the peasants' life in our countryside keeps improving year after year since the completion of agricultural co-operation.

Towards the end of last year I was out on the Korean-Vietnamese Friendship Co-op Farm in Moonduk County, South Pyungan Province, where I go quite often. It was still before their distribution day, but judging from what the store head told me, I could picture easily that they were to have an extremely good year.

"Already twenty-five families have bought big, new-model radios. Then it is expected nearly every one of 800 families in the village will own a sewing machine this year!"

Happy faces of these rural children! They are in new clothes given by the state free of charge

Such is the living standard of the rural population. And now the Party and Government directed such great solicitude to the rural children. All this shows only one thing: how the country is better off, and the peasants' life will keep improving still more.

Yung Sik's mother is a woman with few words. But on this day she told in detail about the ceremony at the co-op farm club house where the entire co-op farm members and their children were gathered. She told us how the clothes were given out and the joyous scenes of trying-on.

According to her, one family got six suits including those for grandchildren. They were so touched they shed tears of joy.

Then Yung Sik's grandmother said in a trembling voice:

"Just think! Until liberation all Yung Sik's father could put on was rags. One summer day Yung Sik's grandfather was lying on the floor. All he had on was a pair of worn-out pants. I was doing laundry in the yard. Suddenly a group of women appeared. They came to have a look at the bridegroom to be. I mean Yung Sik's father. So what did the old man do? He went out through the back door. But, I suppose, some of the women noticed this, for I heard someone say: "This won't do. They are so poor that we can't make a match." That was the way we lived in the past. But what a change this is, what a wonderful world it has turned out to be."

Particularly her words "wonderful world" touched me. I am sure she never thought that such wonderful world would come to her.

It reminded me of my childhood. My father died when I was eleven and I still remember I was running up and down the landlords' paddies to chase the sparrows away for a pair of new dress for the harvest moon festival.

Yung Sik's mother stretched out the boy's jacket on the floor inside out. Saying, "This is what he wanted me to stitch on his jacket," she showed us a piece of cloth with these letters: "A suit given by Comrade Kim Il Sung."

"Did Yung Sik write this?"

"Yes, only his sister helped him with a few characters."

"I told you that kid is smart. Just think, he is not in school yet." I pulled over Yung Sik and kissed him.

My brother-in-law then remarked they were expecting to have a family picture taken to remember the new suits. I said I could take them to a good photo studio.

While I looked at the children the words "wonderful world" that their grandmother said came back once more to me.

FISH FARM

Recently a big fish farm with an area of some 100,000 sq.m. was bulit in Bookchang County on the upperstream of the Daidong River.

In the fish farm there flows an average of 1,000 litres of water per second; the annual mean temperature of water is 10-15 degrees C and the water holds 5 per cent of oxygen. Accordingly, it is very suitable for the breeding of rainbow trout.

The fish farm has 1,500 metres of concrete waterways, more than 50 spawning facilities, a young fish rearing pool with an area of 2,600 sq.m. and other spacious pools.

Besides, the fish farm maintains a lab for the study of fresh-water fishes and modern fish-feed making facilities.

The fish farm will produce annually some 20 tons of fish meat per jungbo (about a hectare). This figure shows that fish-breeding is very profitable considering that one jungbo of land is needed to grow fodder enough to turn out one ton of meat.

REMINISCENCES
of the Anti-Japanese Partisans

As He Leads the Revolution

PAK SUNG CHUL

The 15 years of anti-Japanese armed struggle was a chain of indescribable difficulties and hardships. But we valiantly and heroically broke the thorny path of revolution to win the ultimate victory.

Arduous was each year, each day of the struggle, but particularly trying and severe was the period around the 1938 Nanpaitzu Conference in Mongjiang County.

Following the establishment of the partizan base in Changpai in 1936, the armed struggle against Japanese imperialism expanded and got intensified, and particularly under the influence of the campaigns in Korea of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army the flames of the anti-Japanese struggle spread throughout the country. This threw the Japanese imperialists into consternation.

They became more desperate as they realized that they could not continue their war of aggression undisturbed unless the anti-Japanese partisans were checked, the greatest obstacle to the realization of their aggressive plans.

Moreover, in the summer of 1938, the Japanese imperialists sustained a heavy blow in their attack on the Changkufeng area near the southern tip of the Maritime Province of the U.S.S.R. Now the Japanese imperialists having mobilized a large force of hundreds of thousands of men—the bulk of their Kwantung Army which had been deployed along the Soviet-Chinese boundary and part of their forces in China proper—launched large "extermination campaigns" against the anti-Japanese partizans in eastern, northern and southern Manchuria, and particularly in western Chientao where the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army was stationed.

In the course of the subsequent events our side, too, suffered no small losses.

The First Army of the Anti-Japanese Combined Forces in southern Manchuria reported heavy casualties; the Fatherland Restoration Association in Changpai and the underground organizations of the National Liberation Union at home also suffered great losses by the enemy's brutal persecution.

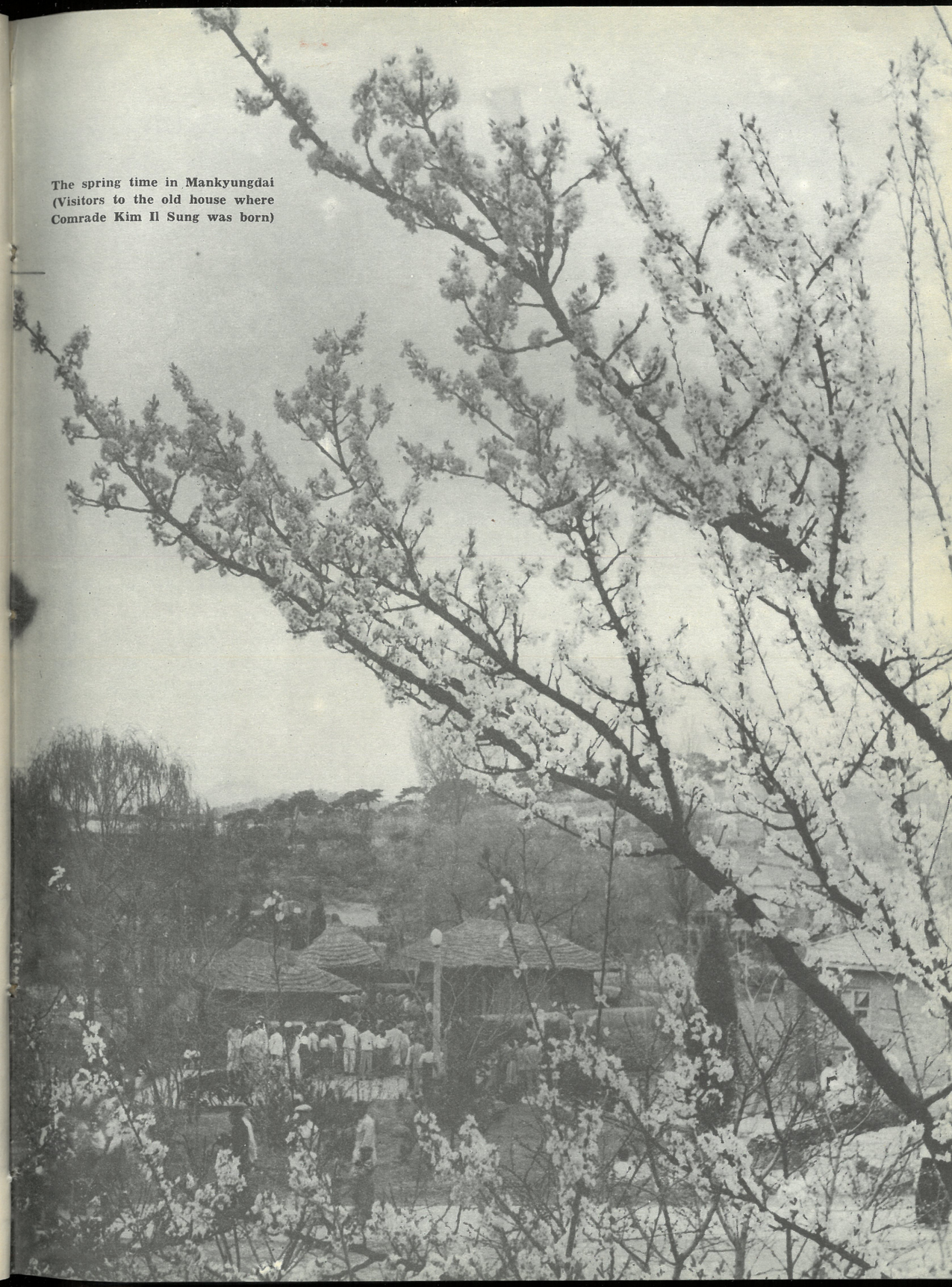
A grave hour came to the Korean revolutionary movement.

Unless the situation was saved in time, the besieged anti-Japanese partizan units would have been crushed piecemeal by the enemy, and the Korean revolution would have been driven into the most difficult situation.

The circumstances urgently demanded positive measures: to save the revolution, in face of the onslaught of the enemy, the strength of all units must be saved and the initiative be firmly held.

In such difficult days, Comrade Kim Il Sung, fully grasping the situation and with a firm determination, took the lead in the struggle to save the situation and save the Korean revolution.

He worked out a concrete plan to go over to a decisive counter-offensive taking the initiative against the enemy. And under the plan he ordered the units to break through



The spring time in Mankyungdai (Visitors to the old house where Comrade Kim Il Sung was born)

Oil painting "With the Peasants" *by Rim Ryul, Song Chan Hyung and Ryoo Jai Kyung*

Upholding the Party's call: "All for Victory in the War!" the peasants of our country braving the enemy bombs and shells in the Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950—July 1953) against American aggression, waged a struggle for increased production with firm conviction in victory.

This oil painting portrays noble features of Comrade Kim Il Sung who, going through thick and thin with the peasants in the war time, is guiding the farmers in work.

WORKS ON DISPLAY AT THE SEVENTH NATIONAL FINE ARTS EXHIBITION

Woodcut "Story of Heroes"
by Kim Kun Joong

Korean painting "Morning in Changsung"
by Choi Byung Chul

the enemy encirclement and concentrate at Nanpaitzu.

It was around this time in the summer of 1938 that the Headquarters Guard Company under my command of the Second Army of the Anti-Japanese Combined Forces was marching to Nanpaitzu from southern Manchuria at the order of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

My words are inadequate to describe the trials the company had to go through in our efforts to break through the ring of the enemy encirclement in Weichakou and many other places.

Winter was approaching, but we were in ragged summer uniforms. Neither eating nor resting, we had to fight the enemy several times a day. We were all tired out.

Like packs of wolves the enemy constantly were on our heels and harassed us from all directions.

The enemy sent up even planes to scatter leaflets; they attempted to demoralize us. And they did not see how foolish they looked.

We did not flinch even slightly. If someone sank down on the ground we helped him up and encouraged him: "Come on now. In just a few more days, we'll get where Division Commander Kim is."

No enemy schemes, nor hardships could stop us from marching, clad in such an armor of conviction. Overcoming every difficulty bravely, we made steady progress towards Nanpaitzu. We all had the great hope and conviction that when we reached where Comrade Kim Il Sung was, we would see the revolution in steady progress overcoming all severe and stern trials, and that our strength would get more vigorous.

As we made our way to Nanpaitzu where Comrade Kim Il Sung was, we felt happy as if we were going to see our own father after a long separation.

It was late October of 1938 that we at last reached the thickly wooded Nanpaitzu, Mongjiang County, where Comrade Kim Il Sung and other comrades were impatiantly waiting for our arrival.

How joyous and excited we were when we found ourselves in the warm embrace of our commander for whom we had longed so long!

Even now what he said after listening to our report is still fresh in my heart.

He said:

...You are real communists to break such arduous path and reach here confident of the victory of the revolution. People like you never die. Wherever we may be, we must always live and fight with the faith in the ultimate victory...

We were moved to tears at such praise Comrade Kim Il Sung gave us. All of us renewed our resolve to be more faithful to the revolution. Warmly cared by Comrade Kim Il Sung and comrades-in-arms we took rest for a few days.

Comrade Kim Il Sung himself assigned us a place by the headquarters to pitch a tent. He saw to it that the guard duty was fulfilled only by men of the unit directly under his command so that we could take a good rest. Under such paternal concern we could liven up soon and make full preparations for new combats.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's love of his men—it is indescribably deep and broad. I could feel this also in the life of the comrades directly under his command.

What struck us first was the neatness, orderliness and animation in their life and manner. All this impressed us very deeply. They were always alert, but they were cheerful and vigorous, and their appearance always looked neat and tidy.

They had clean uniforms and new shoes on, and their cartridge-belts were filled.

During our conversation with them, we learned that in the previous winter they had gone to Matangkou leaving in the wilderness of Changpai and Linjiang a large force of the enemy that was on their heels constantly. We were told that in Matangkou they built a secret camp, took rest and even had a course of military and political training.

The more we listened, the greater was our admiration. Everything that we heard surpassed our imagination.

I was so envious of their life that I asked one of them how they could lead such a composed life.

He said: "We only act as our Division Commander tells us. We have fought many combats, but we haven't lost a single battle."

His words made me think many things. We were not the only ones that had troubles. Think of them. They had operated in Changpai and the border zones, the strongholds of the enemy.

Up to the last moment, on their way to Nanpaitzu they had fought many hard battles under the direct command of Comrade Kim Il Sung, including the one at Liutaokou in Linjiang County.

Thinking this way I felt my conscience prick me: If I had acted as he instructed, I would not have made my men suffer so much. There were only a hundred men or so and I was responsible to them.

Never did I feel so keenly that to win or lose the battle, to make the men well fed and clothed, to make them fight well or not depend entirely on how much the commander cares for and loves his men, on how well he looks after his detachment.

While we were staying there for over a week the historic Nanpaitzu Conference was held with the participation of the commanding cadres of the First and Second Armies of the Anti-Japanese Combined Forces.

We followed the meeting with deep emotion and excitement, the conference which worked out detailed plans for a fresh upsurge of the revolution. Important of all matters discussed at the conference were the study on the current situation and the future strategy in the partizan warfare thereof, problems concerning the reorganization of the First and Second Armies of the Anti-Japanese Combined Forces, and other questions of organization.

In the first place the conference defined the "Jehol Expedition" as an erroneous, adventuristic action and gave careful consideration to matters of strengthening the partizan struggle against the Japanese imperialists.

At the conference Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth a strategic line of developing a big-unit partizan warfare in the light of the enemy's large-scale punitive actions. He also showed a series of plans of closely combining this with small-unit partizan activities, of resolutely carrying

on the mass political work to organize and mobilize the popular masses while waging annihilation operations.

On the basis of the strategic line set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the conference, it was decided that the First and Second Armies of the Anti-Japanese Combined Forces should be reorganized into three District Armies; the first to operate chiefly in southern Manchuria, the second mainly in Korea and Changpai County, and the third in Tunhua, Yingmu and other counties. And Comrade Kim Il Sung was personally to assume command of the Second District Army.

The plans shown by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Nanpaitzu Conference were outstanding strategic-tactical ones based on a scientific analysis of the military-political developments and the power balance between us and the enemy. They were also the most brilliant and bold measures for saving the Korean revolution from the crisis and ushering a fresh upsurge in the revolution.

If these measures were not taken to rally, reorganize and reinforce our forces in face of the great general offensive of the enemy, and if the initiative were not held firmly against the enemy attack, our revolutionary ranks would have been smashed to pieces and the revolutionary struggle driven into a hopeless situation as the enemy had hoped.

In order to relieve the revolution from such a crisis, Comrade Kim Il Sung chose the most difficult path of advancing again to Changpai and the border regions, personally breaking through the forest of enemy bayonets.

Here we once again saw clearly his undaunted spirit and how he set examples for others for the revolution.

My heart feels still warm when I recall the moving scenes of parting with Comrade Kim Il Sung at Nanpaitzu.

It was just before our parting.

We were rushing with preparations for departure feeling sorry for being unable to follow Comrade Kim Il Sung. Suddenly comrades of the Second District Army ran to us with several packages.

"Comrades! These are for you. Comrade Commander has sent these to you!" thus saying they laid down the packages of clothes, shoes, rice meal, and others. We were sure that these were what they had been saving for emergency. There were even underwear.

For a while we just stood there overwhelmed with gratitude and joy over the deep solicitude of Comrade Kim Il Sung who distributed goods for emergency use even when he and his men had before themselves the most arduous march.

Holding the gifts of Comrade Kim Il Sung we were filled with a firm determination to answer his warmest love and care with greater fidelity to the revolution wherever we may go.

Following the conference the District Armies launched with great successes large-scale partizan operations of annihilation in Korea, eastern, northern and southern Manchuria, driving the Japanese imperialists into a great panic.

We were then operating around Huatien. There we heard that the Second District Army under the personal command of Comrade Kim Il Sung had triumphantly carried out the famous arduous march, the most difficult march for over one hundred days and boldly crossed over again to the Moosan area in Korea.

At the report we were all overwhelmed with joy and excitement.

They made the march of over a hundred days from Nanpaitzu to Peitatingtzu, Changpai County, breaking through the forest of enemy bayonets, and the bold march crossing the Amrok River into the Moosan area in Korea which was gripped by misfortunes.

This was simply beyond imagination were it not for the outstanding strategy and tactics of Comrade Kim Il Sung, his boundless fidelity to the revolution, dauntless and stubborn fighting spirit and revolutionary sweep.

As a result the enemy's propaganda which was busy telling that most of the units of Kim Il Sung forces had frozen to death in the forests of Changpai, and the rest had been annihilated by the punitive forces was shattered to pieces, and the prestige and brilliant victories of the anti-Japanese partizans inspired unquenchable hope and confidence into the hearts of the Korean people.

What a great turn this was!

The Nanpaitzu Conference—this can be said a turning point in the development of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Because of such great might vigorously flowing in the pulse of the Korean revolution and because of such great leadership, the Korean people could greet the August 15 liberation, establish themselves their own people's government as proud masters of the country, and create a socialist paradise—the era of Chullima—as we see today in this land.

Each time I look back with deep emotion on those days when Comrade Kim Il Sung, in order to save the revolution and to maintain the upsurge of the revolution devoting himself, marched again into the homeland defying difficulties, I refresh my firm determination to live and struggle as he did.

Today we are waging a tense struggle for scaling the six heights set for this year. (This article was written in 1962... Ed.) This struggle is by no means an easy one. However, we must scale the heights at any cost.

As in the past, nothing is impossible for us as long as Comrade Kim Il Sung leads us.

We must come out on top in the struggle for scaling the six heights by following the shining model of his stubborn revolutionary sweep and his lofty style of work of setting good examples.

When the entire Party members and working people, rallied rock-firm around our sagacious leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, go on fighting, thinking as he does and acting as he wishes, there can be no unconquerable fortress, and we will surely be victorious.

HOW WE HAVE BUILT AN INDEPENDENT NATIONAL ECONOMY

BUILDING AN INDEPENDENT INDUSTRY (2)

In our previous issue we dealt with the question of how our Party worked to build an independent industry, a question demanding solution before others in building an independent national economy, and the successes registered in carrying out the Party's policy. In this issue we shall outline the Party policy on the development of individual industrial branches and how it has been carried out.—*Ed.*

In building an independent industry, our Party has directed profound concern not only to the creation of key industries and their co-ordinated development, but also to the improvement of individual branches.

The first and foremost task in this respect was the question of perfecting the structure of machine-building industry. To build and expand branches of the machine-building industry is of decisive importance in perfecting all other industrial branches and raising the proportion of finished goods, and in further developing the machine-building industry itself.

In building up the structure of machine-building industry in a diversified way the Workers' Party of Korea pursued a line of gradually shifting from setting up the branches that would produce small machines and equipment to those turning out large machines and equipment, and from the production of simple machines to that of highly precise and complicated machines and equipment, and of ensuring closer links and co-ordination of various branches of the machine-building industry.

With the successful implementation of the line, many new branches were added to the machine-building industry, and the variety of products was radically expanded.

Our machine-building industry is now in a position to make all types of modern machines and equipment, from small- and medium-sized machines to large-sized precision machines and machine-tools.

In the past our country could produce not a single machine-tool, but in 1963 we turned out more than 3,327 machine-tools, 3,033 tractors, and 4,022 trucks, and we are now making a large number of latest machines and equipment including excavators, bulldozers and electric locomotives.

In recent years the country's machine-building industry has been supplemented with various branches: automobile, tractor, machine-tool, tool, farm-machine, electric appliances, mining-machine, textile-machine, rolling stock, and ship-building. All this speaks that our machine-building industry has been reinforced in keeping with the rapidly developing industrial structure of the country.

Thanks to such independent, many-sided structure of machine-building industry, now our country can produce on its own almost all machines and equipment that every branch of the national economy needs.

The Workers' Party of Korea has paid great attention to the structure of metal, chemical and mining industries, attaching special importance to building up ferrous metal industry for more pig iron, steel and rolled steel and to raising continuously the proportion of finished goods.

One of the prime tasks set before the metal industry was to improve production co-ordination and structure and ensure its independency so as to produce more standard steel products to meet the requirements of the rapidly growing machine-building industry, capital construction, and light industry.

The basic point in improving the structure of metal industry was to ensure a balance in the output of pig iron, steel and rolled steel and to organize the production of duplex-process goods.

Consequently, in the post-war Three-Year Plan period (1954-1956), the Workers' Party of Korea adopted measures for expanding the production capacity of steel and structural steel while bringing about a continued growth in the production of pig iron. And during the Five-Year Plan period from 1957 to 1960 (the plan was fulfilled one year ahead of schedule) the Party laid down a challeng-

ing task of satisfying in the main the demands of the national economy for various standard steels. To this end, steel and rolled steel production capacities were restored and expanded and the variety of rolled steel products was enlarged.

As a result, the disproportionate production of pig iron, steel and structural steel underwent a radical change.

This also led to a rapid growth of the output of hard steel, particularly of special steels with the result that the range of steel products which counted only scores when the war was over, has been widened to include several hundreds. And now a wide variety of duplex-process goods such as seamless steel pipe, wire-rope, sheet steel, and other metal products are being turned out in large quantities.

Along with the development of ferrous metal industry, there appeared new non-ferrous metal and rare metal shops and non-ferrous metal rolling mills to produce rolled products of all sizes including copper tube, rod and wire, and rare metals such as germanium, and cobalt.

Thanks to the improved production co-ordination and structure of our metal industry, the range of metal products was markedly enlarged fully satisfying the demands of the national economy for structural steel and metal products.

At the same time the structure of chemical industry, one of the key heavy industrial branches, underwent notable changes, also.

In the Three-Year Plan period, the Party took the line of concentrating efforts on developing various branches of the inorganic chemical industry such as fertilizer, carbide, and, on this basis, of advancing organic chemical industry. Along the line, far-sighted preparations were made for building an organic chemical industry in the early post-war period.

Then efforts were made during the Five-Year Plan period to create the base of organic chemical industry in a big way. As a result, we were able to industrialize the production of the vinalon and vinyl chloride, raw materials of light industry, and prepare the way for the development of high molecular chemical industry.

In this way efforts were continuously directed to the rapid development of organic chemistry with the result that in 1960, the organic chemistry shared some 40 per cent in the total output of chemical industry. Inorganic chemistry, too, made a big stride, turning out 853,000 tons of chemical fertilizer, 191,000 tons of carbide and 43,000 tons of caustic soda in 1963.

The deformity and onesidedness prevalent in the chemical industry were eliminated. No more does it lean on the inorganic chemistry and on the production of raw materials and semi-finished goods. Thus the structure of chemical industry is gradually being reformed.

The improvement of the structure of processing industry was accompanied by a rapid growth of various mining industrial branches.

As the processing industry grew rapidly, the Party took the measures for developing the mining industry ahead of the former, and markedly increased the state investment in ore mining industry, thus bringing about a rapid growth in production.

Especially the Party took the policy of substituting home coal for imported coal and of rapidly developing mines of high economic value in the light of the distribution of industrial plants. In 1963 the output of coal reached 14,040,000 tons.

Today our country is fully meeting the demands of the national economy and the people for coal, with the exception of coaking coal.

In the field of power industry steps were taken to further consolidate the existing power bases, combine hydro-power and thermo-power stations, and give priority to the construction of large-scale power stations while building medium- and small-scale power stations in a nation-wide movement. These measures not only expanded and consolidated the power bases in our country, but also further increased the share of thermal power in the electric industry, which had hitherto relied in the main on hydroelectric power.

Raw materials, fuel, and power bases were further strengthened and the co-ordination of raw materials, fuel and power industries on the one hand and processing industry on the other was ensured, with the result that the Party policy was successfully implemented of making the industries grow in a diversified way and ensuring balance.

In the meantime, thanks to the Party policy of building an independent national economy, a light industrial base was built and its structure improved.

In developing light industry the Party has strengthened its material and technical foundation with the support of heavy industry on the one hand, and on the other took measures to settle the raw materials problems for light industry by developing heavy industry and to develop local industry in a big way.

As a result, branches of light industry and its production structure have undergone marked improvement.

Especially the textile industry made rapid progress. During the Five-Year Plan period more than ten up-to-date, large-scale textile mills were expanded, reconstructed or newly built. In 1960 alone, 272 medium- and small-scale textile factories started operation. In this way the textile production grew markedly, and in 1963 the textile output reached 227 million metres. Thus not only the output of fabrics increased but also the qualitative composition of fabrics was remarkably bettered.

Along with the development of the textile industry, the solid bases of daily necessaries and food-stuffs industries were built, thereby boosting the production of daily necessaries and foodstuffs. In 1963, our country produced 730,000 raincoats, 34,000 sewing machines, and great quantities of various synthetic goods, electric appliances, woodenware, furniture, cultural goods and daily necessaries.

In the field of foodstuffs industry, too, its output rose and varieties grew.

Our country is now satisfying by itself the domestic demands for daily necessaries and foodstuffs.

Our country has eliminated the colonial onesidedness and technical backwardness prevalent in industrial branches and has built a many-sided, independent industry. It can meet on its own all needs of the industry and the people.

Based on the firm independent industrial base of the country the Workers' Party of Korea, during the Seven-Year Plan period (1961-1967), set forth the task of developing the economy in a diversified way, creating stable raw material bases of its own, and thus setting up a comprehensive independent industrial system under which all industrial branches are closely interlinked.

When this task is fully realized, our country will become an advanced socialist industrial country.

NEW BUSES

Recently on the Pyongyang streets appeared new trolley buses made by our workers and technicians.

These new trolley buses are named "Chullima-925" and "Pyongyang-925."

The former can take in 120 passengers at a time, and its length, width, and height are 13.6, 2.5, and 3.3 metres respectively.

The seating capacity of this new trolley bus is twice that of "Chullima" trolley bus which came out three years ago. The new bus is in two sections and it can "negotiate" all roads with little difficulty.

The new bus "Pyongyang-925" uses gasoline. It can have a speed of 65 kilometres per hour, carrying 65 men.

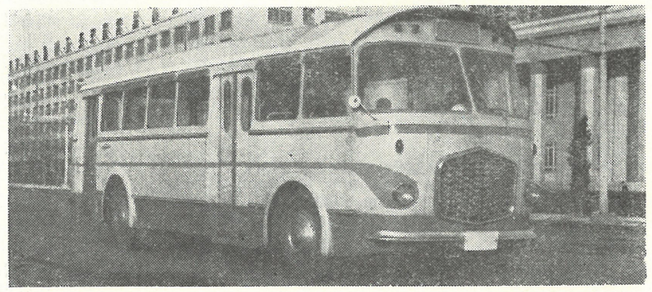
Its length and width are 9.5 and 2.5 metres respectively.

Both of the new buses are manufactured by the Pyongyang Automobile Repair Factory.

Originally the factory is to repair automobiles, but the workers of the factory set about manufacturing trolley buses on their own displaying the spirit of self-reliance. Since the spring of 1962 they have been turning out trolley buses for the city of Pyongyang.

A new trolley bus on Pyongyang street

A new bus makes its first appearance



LANGUAGE CLASS

박 철 호 동무 안녕 하십니까?
bak chul ho dongmoo annyung hasimnika?
bak chul ho Comrade (in) peace are you?
How are you, Comrade Bak Chul Ho?

여기는 평양 입니다.
yogineun pyongyang imnida.
here Pyongyang is.
This is Pyongyang.

평양은 조선 민주주의 인민 공화국
pyongyangeun josun minjoojooi inmin gonghwa-
Pyongyang Korea Democracy People Republic
의 수도 입니다.
gook eui soodo imnida.
of capital is
Pyongyang is the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

이것은 무엇입니까?
iguseun moousimnika?
This what is?
What is this?

김 일 성 종합 대학 입니다.
kim il sung jonghap daihak imnida.
Kim Il Sung university is.
This is Kim Il Sung University.

저것은 무엇입니까?
juguseun moousimnika?
that what is?
What is that?

저것이 천리마 동상 입니다.
jugusi chullima dongsang imnida.
that Chullima statue is.
That is the Chullima statue.

네 그렇습니다.
nye, geurusseumnida.
yes it is so.
Yes, that is right.

NEW WORDS

박 철 호 bak chul ho	A man's name. Bak is the surname and Chul Ho the first name.
동 무 dongmoo	comrade
수도 soodo	capital
종합 대학 jonghap daihak	university
천리마 chullima	Chullima (A legendary horse that runs one thousand ri a day. The Chullima statue stands at the foot of Moranbong Hill symbolizing the Chullima Movement of the Korean people.)
어디? udi	where?
무엇? moout	what?
아니다 anida	(it) is not (It is used to express negation.)
아니 ani	no, not An adverb
그렇다 geuruta	It is so. A diminutive form of 그러하다 [geuruhada]

GRAMMAR

The Korean language is highly developed in indicating the relations between the speaker and addressee and the third people according to the social status, age and other factors.

In personal pronouns when the addressee is above the speaker in age or in social status, instead of 너 [nu] (you-singular) and 너희들 [nuheuideul] (you—plural), 당신 [dangsin] (you—sing.) and 당신들 [dangsindeul] (you—plur.) are used.

Ex.:

당신은 조선 사람 입니까?
dangsineun josun saram imnika?
you Korea person to be?
Are you a Korean?

When the social status of the addressee is above that of the speaker, the speaker referring to himself uses, instead of 나 [na] (I) and 우리 [oori] (we), 저 [ju] (I) and 저희들 [juheuideul] (we).

Ex.:

저는 학생 입니다.
juneun haksaing imnida.
I student to be.
I am a student.

Differences in social standing of the speaker and the addressee are more clearly indicated in the endings of sentences. According to the differences in social status the endings vary greatly.

When the addressee is an elder or stranger to the speaker, particularly when the addressee is to be respected, the following "augmentation" endings are used. This can be also applied to the relations between the speaker and a big audience.

Ex.:

··· 니다 ... mnida	(predicative—**to be**)	
사람 입니다 saram imnida	(It)	is **a person.**
갑니다 gamnida	(It)	**is going.**
예쁩니다 yepeumnida	(It)	**is beautiful.**
··· 습니다 ... seumnida	(predicative—**to be**)	
먹습니다 mukseumnida	(It)	**is eating.**
아름답습니다. areumdapseumnida	(It)	**is beautiful.**
좋습니다 johseumnida	(It)	**is good.**
··· 니까? ... mnika	(Interrogative—**to be?**)	
사람 입니까? saram imnika	(It)	**is a human being?**
갑니까? gamnika	(It)	**is going?**
예쁩니까? yepeumnika	(It)	**is beautiful?**

(Continued on page 44.)

A Short Story

A Torchlight

CHUN CHUNG SONG

The summer day was coming to an end.

With the candy case hanging over his shoulders, Hyung Chil, candy peddler, walked down the neon-sign street of bars and cabarets. He was in rags but he trod with a light heart. His jolly mood had nothing to do with lively tunes flowing out of the bars, or with the thought of taking a drink or two. As a matter of fact, the street itself was off-limits as far as he was concerned. For, with candy peddling, he could hardly keep the wolf from the door, and could spare no money for drinks. And, to start with, his always-preoccupied mind did not have room for taverns.

He felt elevation because a toy-car was dangling in his hand—and it was a good, red car any kid would go crazy about it.

Until he was over forty, no son came to him. He had had two girls, but both of them died from measles before they were ten.

For some years there were no children in the family and the home was not what it used to be. Then it happened a year before last. His wife gave birth to a boy! So, one can imagine how Hyung Chil was attached to the boy.

The thought that now he had some one who would "take over", though the family hardly knew where the next meal would come from, gave Hyung Chil a ray of new hope. He placed much hope on the boy.

Yung Kil, that's his boy's name, is three years old now. He can even speak a few simple words, then tottering, to be sure, he can walk, too. How delightful all this is to Hyung Chil! Whenever he watches the boy, a deep sense of happiness wraps him, and it makes him forget chores of the day.

But there was something troubled Hyung Chil.

Well, it happened a month and a half or so ago.

Yung Kil who was playing out with his mates came home crying. His nose was bleeding and on his forehead was a wound from a pebble. The boy was hit by a four-year-old boy Man Bok of the neighbourhood penny candy-store. Yung Kil, out of envy, touched the toy-car of Man Bok, and it started a fight between the two

boys.

Of course, that was bad enough for Hyung Chil. But his wife—she was almost in tears over the boy—began to disparage him. She said he could have bought at least a toy for the boy if he had felt attachment to him. And Hyung Chil, too, on his part, was not without a sense of remorse over the fact that he had not brought home a decent toy for the boy.

On the following day he went into a toy store. But what money he had on him was not enough to get a toy. He thought it was expensive, and in the end he gave up the whole idea, thinking that it was beyond his reach.

When he was home in the evening, he cut up a few pieces of board and made a toy-wagon for Yung Kil. But the boy who had seen the handsome toy-car was little impressed by what his father made for him.

Seeing this, Hyung Chil too pictured in his mind the toy-car that he had seen at the store.

It was the following day.

When Hyung Chil returned home, his boy rushed out to greet him, saying:

"Daddy, did you get the car?" The boy even stretched out his tiny hands. And this really made Hyung Chil feel bad. He felt he was not much of a father—shame and curse at the world—his heart languished. It was a rule for him to kiss the boy whenever he came home, but he had no mind for it that evening.

After that he tried awfully hard to scrape up money to get a toy, but things did not work out as he had wanted. Of course, there were times when he saved up some money, say, by smoking a few less cigarettes a day, or cutting down the side dish money. But things would have it that always something unforeseen cropped up to swallow up what he had saved.

This did not discourage Hyung Chil. As the saying goes: "Sincerity moves heaven," his hard work was rewarded. This evening by dusk he counted his money, and he found that he could make it.

If he would put off buying the toy-car, Hyung Chil thought, God knows what would happen in the meantime to claim the money. Thinking he must do it, he went into the toy-store and bought a far more handsome automobile than the one the boy Man Bok had.

Now Hyung Chil was on his homeward journey and he was in a good humor.

He pictured on the way the scene that would unfold. His dear son pushing around the car with the doll his mother made for him in it. The happy face of the kid!... And he quickened his steps.

As soon as he was out of the business districts, the air was stinking from garbage dumps piled up everywhere. Through a weed-grown road he came up to a hill all strewn with old cans and broken glasses, from where he could command a view of his village.

At the foot of the hill a cluster of some hundred shabby-looking houses was to be seen looking up the ugly American war supply warehouse on the hilltop. This was his village where he makes home.

All the villagers knew was poverty—pitiful poverty, but somehow this evening, as he looked the village in the distance, he felt his heart elated. As he came nearer his village, he felt as if he would meet his wife and Yung Kil popping out from any alley. He could see his son Yung Kil being tickled to death with his new toy-car.

Soon he was approaching the fork leading to his village. Suddenly there was a sound of wail, at least he thought he had heard it.

Then instantly his thoughts turned to Ryong Joon, one of his neighbours. In the end, Hyung Chil said to himself:

"Gee, that is really too bad!"

It was about a month ago. It was the early part of last month.

One morning people found a handbill on every electric pole in the neighbourhood, which demanded the country's peaceful unification. And you can imagine the commotion it created in the village.

The police took Ryong Joon, a worker at a railway factory. He had been on the police blacklist for some time, so, the police cast suspicion on him.

Hyung Chil and Ryong Joon had worked in the same factory for a year or so. But working in different shops they were only casual acquaintances at the beginning. But a strike brought them very close to each other.

You see, Hyung Chil broke his arm when it was caught in the belt of a machine, and soon after that, the management fired him. But the workers would not let the management have its own way, they waged a strike to support Hyung Chil.

And the strike did bring about some results. At least Hyung Chil got some money for his broken arm including hospital fees. With what money he got then, Hyung Chil started his present trade—candy peddling.

Ever since then Hyung Chil had been influenced greatly by Ryong Joon who was ahead of his friends in political awakening. Now and then Hyung Chil attended workers' meetings. There were times when he was even asked to transmit secret documents.

As a matter of fact, it was Hyung Chil himself that brought the handbills that were placed on the electric poles at that time.

But Ryong Joon got arrested. After a month's long torture he was released. The inhuman treatment reduced him to bone and skin, and he was in an awful shape. And it did look as though he would not pull through.

Of course, Hyung Chil went to see him, but he felt so bad that he just could not say goodbye and take leave of him. Leaving what little money—this was what he had been saving for a toy-car for his boy—with Ryong Joon's wife, he told her to get something for the sick man.

But Ryong Joon looked much better, Hyung Chil recalled, when he called on him again several days later.

Now at the sound of wail, Hyung Chil thought that evidently Ryong Joon became worse and died, and he felt very sad, too.

Dusk was falling fast when he reached the village entrance.

A sense of ominous presentiment shot through his heart when he noticed that the wailing sound did not come from the direction where he thought it did. But from the direction where his home was! As he quickened his steps, louder the wailing sound became. And he could hear what the neighbourhood women gathered in the vacant lot by the road were saying.

"What's that you say?"

"I tell you, they are simply beasts!"

"How can we put our hearts at ease about our children when these Yankee devils are around?"

"... Come on, let's go and see the poor family!"

Hyung Chil heard a woman saying something like a three-year-old child. Now he was sure it had something to do with Yung Kil, his son. But, on the second thought, there was no reason for him to jump to a conclusion. After all he was homeward in a jolly mood—and this did not happen every day—he thought himself: Why should I spoil it? Just the same, he was very, very anxious to get home, as he felt that there was something unusual in the air...

His heart stopped beating when he saw a crowd in his front yard. Seeing him some one said:

"Oh! Here's Yung Kil's father!"

It was Ryong Joon's wife who had noticed him first, and the crowd made a way for Hyung Chil. And Hyung Chil could not believe his eyes.

His wife was wailing in the middle of the yard pounding the earth with her fist. In her laps was the body of blood-stained Yung Kil! So startled Hyung Chil could not notice the toy-car slipping from his hand and dropping to the ground.

To him, it seemed, the whole world was whirling around. Is this true? How could it be?

He cried out:

"Would some one tell me!" He was almost in tears.

Ryong Joon's wife stepped forward to remove the candy-case from Hyung Chil. Then she began to relate to him what Yung Kil's mother half wailing had told her.

It seemed everything happened about an hour ago.

Yung Kil's mother was in the kitchen to prepare supper. When she looked outside she saw Yung Kil play in the yard... Only a few minutes later, there was heard a shot.

Startled she looked outside. To her surprise, Yung Kil was not to be seen. She remembered the case of a woman shot for no reason at all a few days ago.

She rushed out from the kitchen. The boy was not around. Frightened she looked everywhere. Now she went round to the back door. Only then did she see Yung Kil in the distance, and she felt relieved. He was climbing the hillock where the American warehouse stood.

But she went half crazy when her eyes landed on the front gate of the warehouse. An American sentry was levelling his gun at Yung Kil. Forgetting everything and calling at the top of her voice "Yung Kil," she ran after him.

Just then a shot was fired. Yung Kil fell near the barbed wire and rolled down the hillock. She ran up to him in one breath, but it was too late...

At the brutal story of how his boy was shot down, Hyung Chil stood motionless as if he were nailed down there. The whole world went black. What the little ray of hope was hanging on bubbled away. It seemed to him that all came to an end and his heart pained as if a blunt knife was cutting it out.

Agonies of pain gave way to anger. He said to himself: I will make the beast pay for this. He recalled the faces of the beastly American soldiers who ravaged the neighbourhood some time ago.

Suddenly he jumped to his feet and dashed into the kitchen.

By this time the crowd in the yard got bigger. Everyone was condemning the American savagery. They were saying:

"Now, things have gone far enough! We must do something!"

The wind rose.

And the crowd was getting impatient.

A few came with a stretcher for the body of Yung Kil.

Hyung Chil appeared again in the yard with an axe in his hand. But there was some one who blocked Hyung Chil in the darkness—the man was holding a torch in his hand. It was Ryong Joon.

When he heard the news, Ryong Joon could no longer stay in bed. On his way to Hyung Chil's he met a worker from his factory, whom he asked to go and see a few friends and come back with a stretcher. Then Ryong Joon went back to his house and made a torch with some old oil-cloth. Now Ryong Joon with the torch was in Hyung Chil's house. He said to Hyung Chil who was holding an axe.

"Hyung Chil! This won't do. Give it to me, but hold this torch."

"... I guess you're right, Ryong Joon."

Ryong Joon's words brought Hyung Chil to himself. Out of anger, he was to knock off the enemy with the axe... He threw down the axe.

The torch shone brighter. And Hyung Chil felt the flaming torch seemed to beacon him to an earnest struggle.

Without uttering a word, Hyung Chil took the torch from Ryong Joon, and his eyes were burning with anger.

Soon the angry crowd began to surge to the American army barracks. At the head of the crowd were Hyung Chil with the torch, Ryong Joon and the workers carrying the remains of Yung Kil.

The flaming torch steadily moved on, beating back the shadows of night.

SOUTH KOREAN PEOPLE FIGHT ON

THE South Korean people, defying the brutal suppression by the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi clique, are putting up an ever more vigorous struggle for independence and self-sustenance. And they are demanding the right to existence and democratic rights.

Entering this year the struggle of the South Korean workers has become intense all the more.

Now in South Korea more than 136,000 workers are fighting against all reactionary labour laws which the Pak Jung Hi military regime enacted to suppress the labour movement, and they demand a wage rise and immediate payment of wages in arrears.

1,500 miners of the Okdong and Sungjoo collieries of the Daihan Mining Industrial Corporation went on strike on January 21 after a long dragged-out wage dispute.

The workers of the Daihan Tungsten Company, who presented the management with a demand of a 50 per cent wage raise at the close of last year, are waging a stubborn struggle. They rejected the 25 per cent raise offered by the management board of the company. Then 12,000 workers of the Daihan Coal Co. too are demanding a pay rise.

Also, more than 18,000 workers of telecommunications and government monopoly departments asked for a higher wage. According to South Korean publications, these workers pick up a starvation wage of 4,000 won or less a month, whereas a minimum of 10,000-12,000 won is needed to maintain a bottom-ladder life. And prices keep skyrocketing all the time. Since December 20 last year they have repeatedly asked the managerial side to raise wages to 8,300-10,000 won, pay a 300-per cent bonus and the wages in arrears.

However, their demands were rejected every time by the puppet government, their employer. Angry at the attitude of the management, they went on strike. Reporting on the strike, a South Korean report said that the workers were fully determined to carry through their demands expressing their firm solidarity with the railway workers on strike.

Particularly noteworthy is the fact that the ever-mounting anti-U.S. sentiment among the broad masses of the South Korean people is developing into an active struggle against U.S. imperialism.

On January 2 this year, more than 1,000 workers employed by the U.S. army held a rally against the cruel U.S. exploitation and in demand of higher wages, holding aloft dozens of placards.

The meeting adopted a ten-point resolution and lodged their demands with the commander of the U.S. Eighth Army stationed in South Korea.

Thus the struggle of the South Korean workers employed by the U.S. army are getting militant as days go by. On January 21, 16,000 of them notified the Yankees that they would strike if their demands were not met.

With the active support and encouragement of the workers the struggle of the South Korean peasants too has recently gained momentum. The peasants are unfolding a stubborn struggle against the landlords and the puppet regime demanding abolition of rents on the redeemed land and an end to land plunder.

Some time ago several hundreds of peasants from Pyungtaik County in the vicinity of Seoul held demonstrations in front of the government buildings to oppose the exploitation.

At this the South Korean fascist rulers called out the police to put them in jail.

With the spread of this news, the farmers in every corner of South Korea came out to support the peasants of Pyungtaik County, while intensifying their struggle against the plundering of farm products and land by the U.S. imperialists and the puppet regime.

Keeping pace with the struggle of the workers and peasants, South Korean youth and students, too, are unfolding a fierce struggle against U.S. imperialism and the reactionary Pak Jung Hi military regime.

Gradually surmounting the organizational weakness manifested in their spontaneous and scattered struggles in the past, the South Korean youth and students are now trending towards forming united central and local organizations. And many of the organizations thus formed are being led by the youths and students who took part in the April 19 uprising.

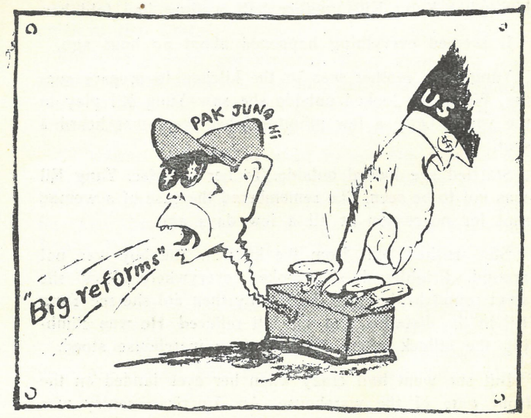
According to the South Korean papers, the "national students' debate contest" sponsored by Koryu university called upon the entire South Korean students to wage a more stubborn struggle against the government's measures for banning political activity of the South Korean students and to expose the evil doings of the corrupt politicians.

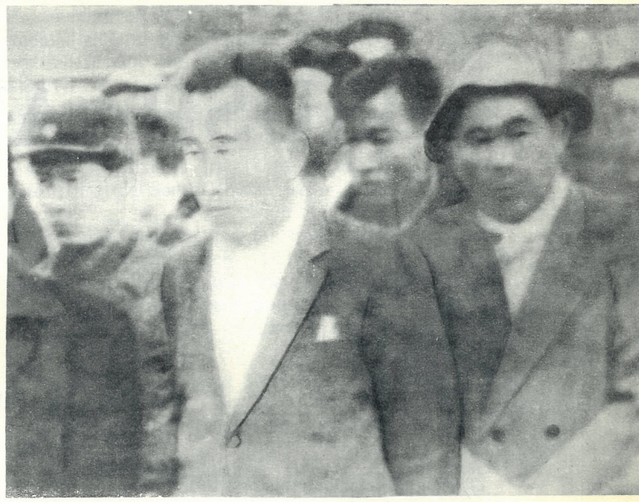
Speakers in another national students' debate contest sponsored by Kyungbook University condemned the present political system of South Korea, stating that it was a pressing question for South Korea to form a progressive reformist party to face the conservative parties.

Besides, the Hankook Federation of Students organized meetings in connection with the fact that the Pak Jung Hi clique, with the backing of U.S. imperialism, is bringing in the Japanese militarists to South Korea. Every speaker bitterly condemned the traitorous act of the puppet regime demanding the

South Korean workers fight on in demand of the right to existence against the cruel suppression and appeasement policy of the U.S.-Pak Jung Hi clique

The policy of the stooge





South Korean jobless at a construction site hoping to land some sort of work

This South Korean girl left school halfway and became a bootblack to earn her living. There are numerous such children in South Korea

BRUSH AWAY THE DIRT!

RO CHUL

Through their long history the Korean people are known for cleanliness. In town and country they keep their houses spick-and-span and their day does not start until they sweep and clean in and outside the house—yard and even the sidewalk as well.

Naturally the new and beautiful are to their liking. And their minds cannot rest easy until everything dirty and ugly is wiped off.

And the entire Korean people are indignant at the ugly to be found in the heart of Seoul—the scum of society, Pak Jung Hi. Of course, no Koreans think this character as their kin; only they spit at him.

It is true that Pak Jung Hi is known as a Korean, but let it be said here once again that long ago he was forsaken by the Korean people. In the land of this three thousand *ri* of Korea there is no place for this traitor.

His infamous career saw its beginning in the days when Japanese imperialism ruled Korea.

He entered of his free will the military academy of the Japanese militarists, the enemy of the peoples of Korea and Asia. Upon graduation he wore epaulets of captain of the aggressive Japanese army and took full part in killing patriots of Korea and China. He was hand and glove with *samurai* in the Japanese aggression on the Asian Continent.

But, to his grief, the Second World War ended with the Japanese surrender, and Korea was liberated. He had to act fast. Losing no time he pledged his loyalty to Washington. Now he became an agent of the U.S. army. It was in his vocabulary, too, that when the Americans scheme to invade other countries they always recruit such traitors as he.

And his stars in the South Korean puppet army kept rising. A former Japanese officer but now an agent of the American occupation troops in South Korea, Pak Jung Hi's career was more than he himself had expected. His masters, the U.S. imperialists tied a few ribbons to the leash around Jung Hi's neck —commander of the army special corps, second-in-command of the strategic bureau, commander of the fifth division, vice-chief of the general staff, second-in-command of the second army, etc., etc.

When the American imperialists started aggression on the peaceful people of North Korea, this faithful dog of Washington did not forget to wag its tail. He butchered a countless number of innocent people, men and women, young and old.

He even wormed his way into a democratic party of South Korea to inform the U.S. army against patriots and progressive segments of the people, whom the U.S. imperialists imprisoned, tortured, and killed.

So far as the Yankees are concerned, Pak Jung Hi was a gift from heaven in their aggressive plans. Therefore, it was no wonder that they thought the name of Pak Jung Hi before all others when they were driven to a tight corner.

The angry South Korean people stood up in a powerful anti-American, anti-South Korean regime fight and knocked off Syngman Rhee shaking the American colonial rule to its very foundation.

Washington was not without plans, however. Hurriedly a script of coup d'etat was prepared, and Pak was assigned to the principal role. And Pak played the part. When the "toreador" stood in the ring of the puppet regime, lavish words came from the White House. According to the U.S. government, he was the strong man of South Korea.

For a strong man, this man Pak Jung Hi is rather peculiar, to say the least. Unless he is accompanied by a force of a fully armed battalion and unless he is surrounded by body guards, he would not walk even one step on the street of Seoul. He has to have a pair of dark glasses on, too.

Well, anyway this is how the farce of the coup was unfolded in South Korea.

And the U.S. imperialists became all the more ferocious after that in their attempt to bolster up their tottering colonial rule in South Korea.

On its part, the notorious military regime of Pak Jung Hi from the first day did their stuff: freedom of speech, the press, assembly and association was thrown out; a special martial law was proclaimed; people were arrested and killed en masse; more prisons and police stations were built to lock up the people.

In the meantime some one-third of the entire able-bodied men of South Korea became unemployed, the countryside was totally ruined, the people's living, as the people say, became the worst in the "four thousand years of history," being little different from the primitive life.

It was, therefore, not without reason for the Korean people to feel indignant and wrathful at this American-Japanese dog and to demand not in uncertain terms immediate dissolution of the military regime from the very inception of its existence.

But, to Washington, Pak Jung Hi and his regime was a "darling." As he was bid, Pak Jung Hi covered the whole land of South Korea with the gun and bayonet. So much so, Rusk, U.S. Secretary of State, was most generous in praising Pak Jung Hi. According to this high-placed American official, only South Korea presented a most encouraging example of progress in the world infested with so many pressing questions.

But gradually the Americans—old hands at aggression—could calculate that the Koreans were intolerant of the dirty and would not stand it if the dirty features of the South Korean military regime were left intact. They knew that it would mean only the downfall of Pak Jung Hi and their already shaky colonial rule in South Korea. In short, the military regime should be clothed with a new mantle of legality.

Now the beginning of another comedy "return to civilian rule."

On this game of "return to civilian rule," suffice it to quote the South Korean paper "Hankook Ilbo." It wrote:

"We must observe that the return to civilian rule put the notorious March 15 elections of Syngman Rhee in the shade. It was the most fraudulent elections history has ever known." President of the "third republic" came into being with 36 per cent of the votes cast.

Such was the way the American-inspired new signboard appeared in South Korea. This is how Pak Jung Hi, the living corpse, put on the presidential hat.

U.S. President Johnson wired a congratulatory message to this American agent and political broker, Pak Jung Hi, saying that he was "greatly encouraged" and he was confident that the representative government would make progress in South Korea. In other words, Johnson was telling the South Korean people that they should realize the military regime was gone and the civilian rule returned.

But the South Korean people would not be deceived. After all, they are seeing every one of the notorious 1,272 evil laws that were enacted during the past two years and seven months of the military rule still remains in force, all the followers of Pak Jung Hi are still there where they had been—only they are now in civilian clothes—and fascist terror is as prevalent as ever. In short, Pak Jung

"Now, I'm a 36 per cent president!"

country's unification without relying on outside forces.

The ever mounting struggle of the South Korean people shows that they can no more tolerate poverty, non-rights, humiliation, and enslavement by U.S. imperialism.

Their struggle, though its manifestations and scopes may differ, is an expression of the people's discontent with the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique who are driving them into intolerable poverty, oppression and suffering. Now they are waging a just struggle to settle the most pressing questions.

The struggle of the South Korean people to sweep away all the corrupt and obsolete, and especially the catastrophe brought by U.S. imperialism and Pak Jung Hi springs from their earnest wish and aspiration for the nation's independence and the country's unification.

The entire people of North Korea who regard the sufferings of the South Korean people as their own have always expressed their warm fraternal sympathy with their brothers and sisters in South Korea who are fighting for the right to existence, democracy and freedom, and they send their wholehearted support to the fighting South Korean people.

The united strength of the North and South Korean people will surely throw away the U.S. colonial rule in South Korea and realize the liberation of the South Korean people and the country's unification.

Hi and his hordes are the scum of society as ever.

The arch traitor to the nation and faithful dog of American imperialism, Pak Jung Hi is working only to chain South Korea tighter to U.S. enslavement and worsen the people's life. He is colluding openly with the Japanese militarists, his former employers. He is working desperately to bring into South Korea Japanese monopoly zaibatsu—the sworn enemy of the Korean people—pleading "South Korea-Japan friendship." He openly preaches that "Korea should learn politics from Japan," the same Japan which had subjected Korea to the thirty-six years of savage suppression and exploitation. In defiance of the resolute opposition of the Korean and Japanese peoples, he is rushing the criminal "Seoul-Tokyo talks" to a speedy conclusion.

Carrying U.S. imperialism on its back, Japanese monopoly capital is coming into South Korea to get the hold of the South Korean economy, and the brazen-faced Japanese militarists are even talking about stationing their military forces in Seoul.

All this speaks one thing: Pak Jung Hi is a thorough and thorough American-Japanese dog, a traitor dyed in the wool, and a dreg of humanity forsaken by the Korean people.

The dirt has to be swept off. The South Korean people are rising up to fight the Pak Jung Hi clique. They are demanding the unification of the country, North—South contact, and economic and cultural exchanges between the North and South. And the day is not off when the Korean people who have an utter aversion to dirt will sweep away for good from this land, the dirt—American imperialists and their faithful dog, Pak Jung Hi.

ZAIBATSU IN SOUTH KOREA AGAIN

PAK HONG RYUL

RECENTLY, carrying U.S. imperialism on its back, Japanese *zaibatsu* keeps coming into South Korea under the name of "aid," "economic co-operation," etc.

The Japanese monopolies are dispatching what they call "investigation teams" and "inspection groups" to South Korea. Then they have secured a series of contracts from the South Korean puppets. The contracts are for the construction of power stations, chemical factories, etc. The big Japanese monopolies—Mitsui, Mitsubishi and others—have their agencies in Seoul to sell their products and invest capital. At present, there are some forty companies under their wings in South Korea.

In the wake of the industrial monopolies, big Japanese banking monopolies such as Daiichi, Sumitomo, Fuji, Sanwa are finding their way to South Korea.

All this tells one thing. *Zaibatsu*, the Japanese monopolies, has started its infiltration into South Korea in real earnest.

Though control and plunder of the South Korean economy is what they aim at, the Japanese reactionary circles are embellishing the infiltration of the Japanese monopolies with such sugar-coated words as "bonded processing trade," "free loans" for "co-operation" and "mutual interests."

However, the words "co-operation" and "mutual interests" are not to be found in the vocabulary of greedy and aggressive monopolists. They are only trying to satisfy their lust for economic aggression in an underhanded manner, taking advantage of the weak South Korean economy which is suffering financial deficit and technical backwardness.

The Japanese monopolies are set to run the South Korean industry and companies with their funds and technique under the name of "co-operation" and "aid" so as to seize the arteries of the South Korean economy and collect enormous surplus profits.

Their scheme is clearly revealed in their "bonded processing trade" which they are imposing upon South Korea as a "favour."

The "bonded processing trade" is a form of trade for pillage. Under this arrangement, a developed capitalist country wrings out certain areas in the underdeveloped countries for custom-free zones and ships in raw materials, machinery and equipment to those countries free of duty. In these areas the monopolists, using the cheap labour force, produce commodities to be exported to the third countries. This has been a favourite tool of the developed capitalist countries for economic plunder. But the "bonded processing trade" which the Japanese monopolies are proposing to South Korea is of still more aggressive and predatory nature.

To start with, in South Korea, no specific areas or industries are defined custom-free. Then, the Japanese monopolies are allowed to directly sell in South Korea the goods produced under the "bonded processing agreement." In this way, the Japanese monopolies are trying to ship into South Korea their outmoted installations and raw materials in deadstock to produce commodities with the South Korean labour, which is two-thirds cheaper than that in Japan. In short, their scheme is to expand their markets and subjugate South Korean enterprises.

Particularly, the Japanese monopolies and reactionary ruling circles are trying to tie what they call "aid" with the issue of South Korea's "property claim" (which the Korean people will never recognize) on the Japanese government. They are working to strike some sort of deal with the South Korean puppets to make their "free loan" in the form of "aid" take the place of compensation. Thus they want to control the funds completely.

This is not all. The Japanese militarists are out to link this so-called "hand-out" with loans and credit. In short, they are to become the creditor and put themselves in a favourable position for their economic aggression in South Korea.

Zaibatsu is leaving no stone unturned in their attempt to devour the South Korean economy.

It is not fortuitous for some Japanese papers to note that "the big Japanese monopoly companies are vying with each other to get on the South Korean bus and sell their products there."

One may ask: Why do the big Japanese monopoly plutocrats run wild in their scheme to infiltrate South Korea?

In the first place, it is directly connected with the present economic condition of Japan.

To start with, Japan is a country which depends largely on import for raw materials.

A country with limited underground resources, Japan has to get nearly all the coal, iron, tungsten, magnesite, bauxite, graphite, zinc, nickel, cobalt that it needs from foreign countries.

However, owing to the loss of its former colonies and to the intensification of contradictions with other imperialist powers, especially with the U.S., Japan is suffering from an acute shortage of raw materials.

Under these circumstances they are scheming to make South Korea, a neighbour of Japan, a permanent and stable supplier of raw materials, and plunder South Korea's rich underground resources.

The Japanese militarists not only want to make South Korea their raw materials supplier and market but to regain their former position of colonial ruler in South Korea. Japanese Prime Minister Ikeda blared: The prosperity of the South Koreans is closely connected with that of the Japanese. Economic co-operation is necessary for each other's prosperity. Japan once invested a huge sum of capital in Korea, Taiwan, and Northeast China. The time has come for us to follow the suit of our forerunners.

It is not too difficult to see what this man is after.

What the infiltration of Japanese monopoly capital into South Korea will bring is as clear as daylight.

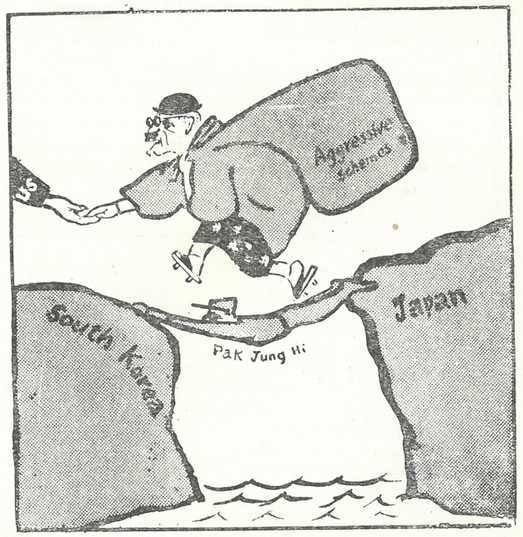
South Korea has been turned into a U.S. colony where only bankruptcy, poverty and starvation are prevailing. So, the infiltration of Japanese *zaibatsu* into South Korea will turn South Korea into an American-Japanese colony.

During the 36 years (1910-1945) the Japanese monopolies bled the Korean people white and grew on the fat of Korea. The Korean people can never allow them to reinvade South Korea. Everything must be done to check them.

The proposed Japanese penetration into South Korea enjoys the full support of the U.S. imperialists, the sworn enemy of the Korean people. The U.S. imperialists are bringing in South Korea the Japanese monopolies with a view to maintaining their colonial domination with less economic outlays by using the economic power of the Japanese monopolies. However, the U.S. imperialists will never be able to buttress the collapse of their colonial rule and cope with the catastrophic conditions in South Korea.

The only way to remedy the present situation of South Korea lies in realizing North-South co-operation by pooling the strength of North and South Korea, without relying on any outside force.

An awl wrapped up in a kerchief



Astronomical Chart of Kokuryo

According to records, parallel with the development of agriculture in our country, great attention was directed to astronomical and meteorological observations from time immemorial.

During the period of the Kokuryo dynasty (mid-1st century B.C.-7th century A.D.), it is recorded, offices were set up for observing the skies and a chart was made, carving the movements of heavenly bodies on stone. This carving was lost in the course of frequent wars, but a copy of it printed on paper was available.

In 1395 in the early part of the Li dynasty, King ordered Suwoonkwan (an office in charge of astronomical and meteorological observations) to reproduce the original chart out of the copy. The result was the astronomical chart, Chunsang Ryulcha Boonya Ji Do (Chart of the Movements of Heavenly Bodies).

The reproduced chart preserved all the features of the original one, reflecting the highly developed astronomy of the Kokuryo kingdom.

On this chart are 282 constellations and 1,467 stars named chiefly after government offices or posts of feudal Korea. The makers of this chart employed celestial co-ordinates to mark the star-positions with scientific accuracy.

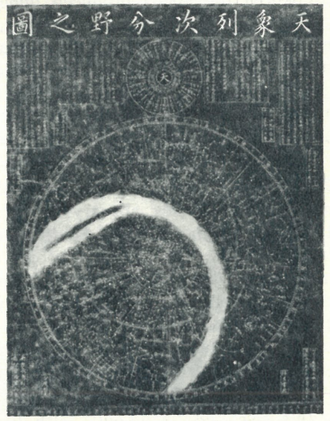
A planisphere is to be found in the centre of this chart, surrounded by annotations of necessary reference-points.

For the composition of the planisphere see the figure on this page.

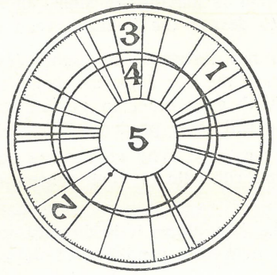
With accuracy the chart puts the North Pole, celestial equator, ecliptic, as well as the vernal equinox and autumnal equinox—the nodes of the celestial equator and ecliptic. The positions of the vernal equinox and autumnal equinox make it possible to determine the date of making the original chart. It is observed that the right ascension of the vernal equinox shows a variance of some 25° compared with the present position. From this we may conclude that the date of the original chart goes back to the 1st century B.C.

The chart shows 28 constellations or Soo, near the celestial equator and ecliptic and each Soo is arranged under a major star through which a line passes to meet the North Pole. These 28 lines coincide with the present meridians.

This astronomical chart is the oldest catalogue of stars made in Korea. It constitutes a precious cultural relic of the Korean people and, at the same time, a valueless material in the world's history of astronomy.



A copy of the restored Kokuryo astronomical chart called Chunsang Ryulcha Boonya Ji Do



An illustration of Chunsang Ryulcha Boonya Ji Do
1. Vernal equinox. 2. Autumnal equinox. 3. Ecliptic. 4. Equator. 5. North Pole.

(Continued from page 34.)

··· 습니까?
... seumnika (Interrogative—**to be?**)

먹습니까?
mukseumnika (It) **is eating?**

아름답습니까?
areumdapseumnika (It) **is beautiful?**

좋습니까?
jonseumnika (It) **is good?**

··· 시다
... psida: occurs only with the verb in forming the imperative mood.

갑시다
gapsida Let us go.

먹읍시다
mugeupsida Let us eat.

In interrogative sentences the endings are raised in speaking.

However, in books or newspapers the relations between the speaker (or writer) and the readers are indicated with a simpler form. See our previous issue.

··· (이) 다
... (i) da

사람이다
saramida (It) **is a person.**

··· (는) 다
... (neun) da

읽는다
ikneunda (It) **is reading.**

간다
ganda (It) **is going.**

Group dance "Tempering Swords" performed by members of the Samkuri Co-operative Farm, Songwon County, Jagang Province

"Dance of a Poultry Farm Girl" performed by Jung Yung Ja of the Joongheung Co-operative Farm, Rangrim County, Jagang Province

ARTS ARE EFFLORESCING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS

During January and February this year a National Festival of Rural Art Circles was held in Pyongyang. The festival showed vividly how the peasants of our countryside who have embarked upon the path of the all-round cultural revolution are developing into men of a new society with rich emotions and cultural attainments

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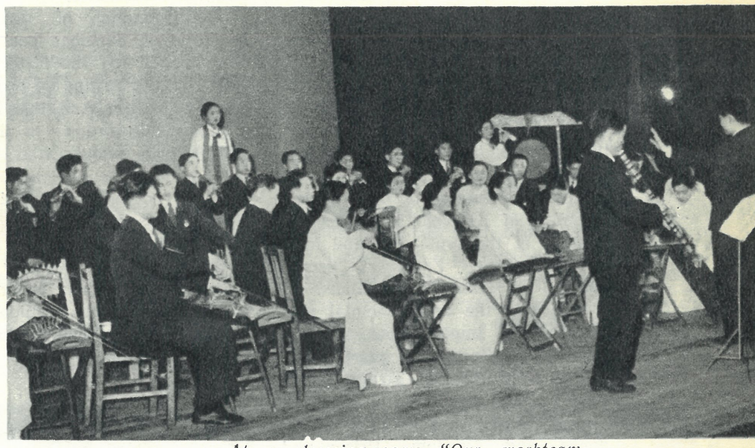
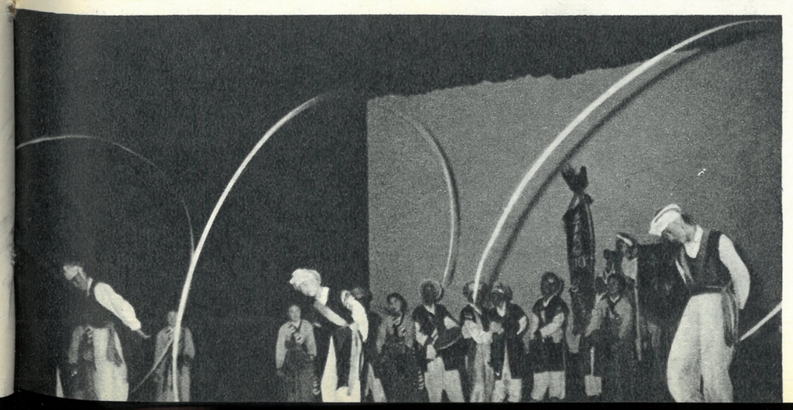


At a dressing-room: "Our workteam must take the foremost place in this contest!" This is what circle members of the Rihyun Co-operative Farm, Pyongyang City, said

↓

A concerto for Toongso and folk orchestra performed by Jo Dong Han and other members of the Twice Chullima Workteam of the Sangryong Co-operative Farm of Kiljoo County, North Hamgyung Province

Peasant dance "Let's Sing of Bumper Year" performed by Kim Choong Keun, chairman of the managerial committee and twenty-two other members of the Byukam Co-operative Farm of Tongchun County, Kangwon Province



Korea Hails the People's Republic of Zanzibar

ON January 12, the Zanzibari people who on December 10 last year had won national independence putting an end to the prolonged colonial rule of British imperialism, proclaimed the new People's Republic of Zanzibar.

The Korean people warmly hail the proclamation of the new Republic, a new stage in the history of the people of Zanzibar.

Our Government has extended its recognition to the People's Republic of Zanzibar and warmly congratulated her birth. This is a reflection of the unanimous feelings of the Korean people who are rejoicing heartily over the founding of the People's Republic of Zanzibar and an expression of the ever-growing friendly ties between the two countries in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

The proclamation of the People's Republic of Zanzibar is a precious fruition of the protracted and hard struggle of the Zanzibari people against the British imperialists.

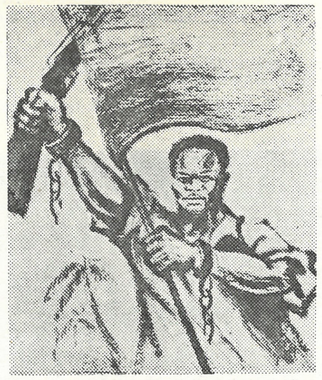
Opposing the cruel colonial rule of British imperialism, a great number of Zanzibari patriots unfolded a protracted struggle, at times underground and at times abroad, for the country's independence and freedom. Prison and scaffold could not dampen their fighting spirit.

And the Zanzibari people valorously fought the U.S. imperialists who in collusion with the British imperialists tried to turn this country into a bridgehead for aggression on Africa and a military base for strangling the national-liberation movement of the African Continent.

Proof of this is the nation-wide demonstrations in 1960 against the building of a U.S. military base in Zanzibar, and again in February, 1961 against the scheduled visit of U.S. Assistant Under-Secretary of State Williams to Zanzibar as well as many other anti-U.S. demonstrations.

The American-British imperialists resorted to every intrigue and scheme—appeasement, deceit, threat and blackmail—hoping to stamp out the heroic struggle of the Zanzibari people for freedom and national independence, but they could not bar the just struggle of the Zanzibari people. Through the long years of bloody struggle the Zanzibari people put an end to the shameful colonial rule of the new and old colonialists.

The founding of the People's Republic of Zanzibar has added a new page to the history of the country and opened a broad vista for a new life. And this has been a great inspiration to the Asian and African peoples who are fighting for national independence against the colonial rule and aggressive policies of the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism. And this is another victory won by the African people in their historic struggle for completely liquidating the imperialist, colonial domination and suppression.



The blood-stained chains of new and old colonialism are being broken in all parts of Africa, yesterday in Northern Africa and today in Eastern Africa. No force can stop this historic march.

However, to prop up their tottering colonial rule in Africa the U.S. and British imperialists have dispatched their armed forces including war ships around the island. Now they are putting military and diplomatic pressure on Zanzibar. Not only that. They are openly scheming to interfere in and invade the island, clamouring that the coup d'etat in Zanzibar was "communist inspired".

The entire Korean people resolutely condemn these aggressive moves and interference of the U.S. and British imperialists against the newborn People's Republic of Zanzibar. Such aggressive acts of the Anglo-American imperialists should be stopped without delay and the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Zanzibari people be ensured fully.

Though they are separated thousands of miles from each other, the Korean and Zanzibari peoples are closely linked in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

The Korean people who have followed with deep concern the gallant struggle of the Zanzibari people will, as in the past, actively support their struggle for a new life and for defending their country's political and economic independence from the U.S. and the British imperialists.

There is no force that can bar the forward march of the Zanzibari people who have become masters of their country.

We wish prosperity to the Zanzibari people who proclaimed the People's Republic of Zanzibar, who are marching ahead holding high the banner of national independence and freedom.

"Federation of Malaysia" — A Trap of Neo-colonialism

Youths, students and other segments of the citizens of Djakarta holding a demonstration against "Malaysia" in front of the British Embassy

TODAY the struggle against the "Federation of Malaysia" is ever mounting in Southeast Asia. And this is not without reason.

It is an open secret that the "Federation of Malaysia" is a trap of new colonialism of the British imperialists to crush the national-liberation struggle of the North Kalimantan people and maintain their colonial rule in these areas.

The British imperialists, in face of the united struggle of the Afro-Asian peoples, know that their tottering colonial rule cannot be propped up by old methods. So, they picked a puppet in the person of Abduk Rahman to set up what they call independent Federation of Malaysia. With this move, they hope to crush the people's anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle and stifle the national-liberation struggle.

In this scheme the British imperialists had all blessing of U.S. imperialism.

Washington was most generous in praising the notorious British scheme. The U.S. government called the scheme "excellent" and "of great significance," and it did not lose even a minute to extend its recognition when the "Federation" came into being.

This is not all. Felt, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Forces, visited Malaya, Singapore and

Demonstrators in Djakarta carrying placards: "Down with Malaysia!" "Go home, U.S. Seventh Fleet!"

Manila to put pressure upon the peoples of these regions who oppose the "Malaysian Federation."

The American and British imperialists are now working to make the "Malaysian Federation" a part of SEATO and link it with ANZUS so as to use it as an aggressive tool against the Southeast Asian peoples and the peace-loving people of the whole world, particularly against the Indonesian people who resolutely oppose imperialism and colonialism. It is quite clear that the "Federation of Malaysia," a brain child of the U.S. and British imperialists, is aimed to stamp out the national-liberation struggle of the North Kalimantan people, and to threaten the security of the peoples of Southeast Asia including Indonesia, and peace in Asia.

Now the entire peoples of Southeast Asia including the peoples of North Kalimantan, Indonesia, Singapore and Malaya are more resolutely opposing this vicious aggressive tool of imperialism.

The Korean people firmly stand on their side, and the peace-loving people of the world are supporting the just struggle of the Southeast Asian people.

The U.S. and British imperialists are, however, far from giving up their aggressive designs. Washington has recently stopped what is called "aid" to Indonesia and dispatched the U.S. Seventh Fleet to the waters of these regions to put military and economic pressures upon the Indonesian people.

Whatever high-handed measures they may take, the U.S. and British imperialists and their lackeys cannot bar the triumphant advance of the peoples of Indonesia and North Kalimantan who have risen up in a just struggle.

All Asian people and the peace-loving people of the world stand firmly on the side of the peoples of North Kalimantan and Indonesia who are fighting against the "Federation of Malaysia."

The Korean people extend full support and solidarity to the Southeast Asian people who are fighting for the immediate dissolution of the "Federation of Malaysia" and the withdrawal of all American and British troops from these regions.

No force on earth can check the struggle of the people of Southeast Asia for their just demand and for the complete liquidation of colonialism in Asia.

The vicious schemes of colonialism will be crushed and the imperialist aggressors will surely be driven out in the end.

Panama Belongs to the Panamanian People

THE anti-U.S. uprising of the Panamanian people, which broke out in the Canal Zone on January 9, an eruption of the pent-up indignation of the people, is growing in intensity.

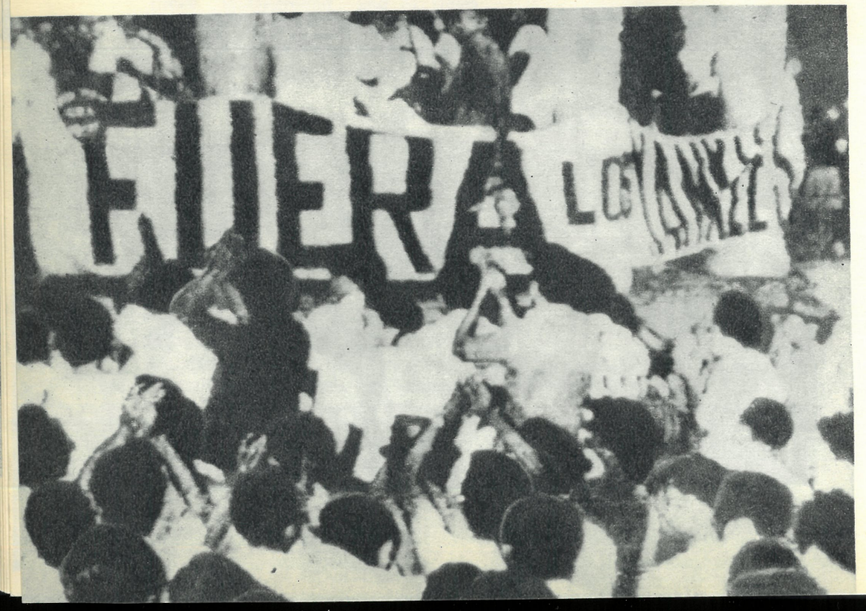
The people of Panama can no longer endure the prolonged plunder, oppression, and exploitation by the U.S. imperialists. The present struggle of the Panamanian people is a just, patriotic struggle for the sovereignty of the country and territorial integrity.

Taken aback, the American imperialists, having cast aside their mask, are mercilessly repressing the just struggle.

But the Panamanian people are still fighting to regain the Canal Zone.

The struggle of the Panamanian people against U.S. imperialism has shaken the aggressive footing of Washington to its very foundation, giving another staggering blow to the U.S. colonial subjugation policy in the Latin American countries.

However, the heinous U.S. imperialists are desperate in their attempt to repress the just struggle of the Panamanian people and keep Panama in their hold.



Workers, youth and students of Panama keep up a stubborn struggle against U.S. imperialism

To this end, the U.S. imperialists are trying to find a way out of their difficulties by a combination of the big stick and deception.

Washington dispatched marines to the Panama Canal Zone and alerted its fleet off Panama. Then U.S. State Secretary Rusk stated that there was no question of giving up the Panama Canal.

President Johnson, to mislead the world's attention, blared that the communists were responsible for the "Panama crisis." However, it is none but the U.S. imperialists who are working to undermine the independence and freedom of the people all over the world, brutally slaughtering them.

In our country, the U.S. imperialists, having occupied South Korea, are butchering the innocent people. In South Viet-nam, Laos and Cuba, they are pursuing the policy of aggression and war.

The people of the world must unite and strengthen their anti-imperialist struggle, and bind the limbs of Yankee imperialism to make it unable to romp about at its will.

Unless the imperialists are opposed and their aggressive war policy is frustrated, the people's security and sovereignty and world peace cannot be ensured.

This has been confirmed once again by the situation of Panama.

The Korean people stand firmly on the side of the Panamanian people and fully support their just action in opposing the U.S. aggression, plunder and barbarity.

The mass rally held in Pyongyang on January 13 expressed the firm determination of the Korean people to support the Panamanian people who have risen up to fight American aggression.

At the meeting Kim Wal Ryong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and Chairman of the Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, spoke. He was followed by Hong Soon Kwon, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Youth League, Kim Ok Soon, First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, and Kim Kook Hoon, Vice-Chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee.

The meeting adopted a message addressed to the Panamanian President and the Speaker of the National Assembly of Panama, expressing the Korean people's support to the Panamanian people in their just struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression.

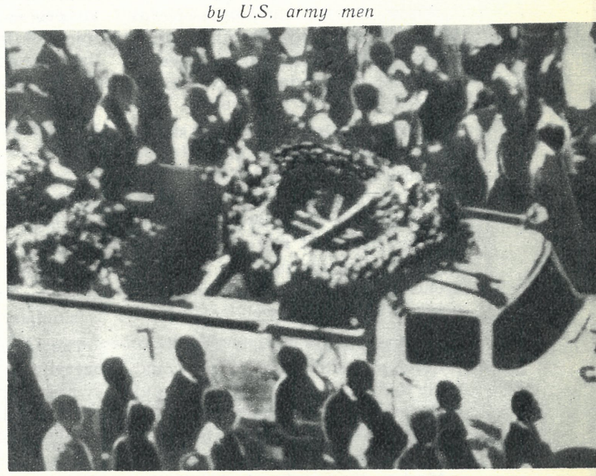
Korea and Panama are thousands of miles away from each other, but the peoples of the two countries are united in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy. They have long suffered oppression and exploitation at the hands of the imperialists.

The Korean people will surely drive out the American imperialists from South Korea, and the Panamanian people, too, will surely attain their goal through their steady stubborn struggle.

"Yankees, hands off Panama!" shout Pyongyang citizens

The Yankees must be made to go at once from Panama and return the Panama Canal Zone to the Panamanian people unconditionally.

Funeral service of the Panamanian patriots killed by U.S. army men



Ahmad Nur Nasution and his wife talking with Comrade Song Yung, writer and Chairman of the Korean-Indonesian Friendship Association

The Secret of Great Development in Korea

AHMAD NUR NASUTION
Indonesian Journalist

THIS is my second visit to Korea.

And I find it difficult to know what I should say first of my impressions. Then space does not allow me to write down everything.

While staying in Korea, I was often asked of my Korean impressions. On those occasions I would say that I had too many impressions to say in a few words.

In short, this time I was struck with admiration much greater than in 1960, the time of my first visit.

I must first speak of the striking progress this country has made during the past few years. I saw it in all domains of the national economy—industry, agriculture, education, culture as well as technology.

Foreign visitors to Korea would wish to know what secret is behind such great developments that Korea has made. I am sure there are many factors in such progress.

Maybe the main factor is the superior political system of socialism.

At any rate, to understand one aspect of this secret, I think, it is necessary to study deeply the inner-world of the Korean people. All aspects of the life of the Korean people are vibrant with the spirit of independence and self-reliance. And in everything a detailed organizing and planning is worked out in time for its materialization. Wouldn't this be the secret of Korea's progress?

One will understand all the more clearly the vitality of the Korean people's self-reliance when one compares Korea with other countries, particularly the newborn independent countries whose destiny is similiar to that of Korea.

The Korean people are making everything they need with their own strength, their own raw materials, and they cherish great honour in doing so. In all factories which I visited, my Korean friends told me proudly that almost all machines they use were made in the country. And this I can substantiate because I saw everything with my own eyes. The Korean people have firm confidence in their power. Only people who feel great pride in their nation, and possess their own strength can think and act as they do.

I visited the vinalon factory in Hamheung, one of Korea's industrial centres. This factory is not only a pride of the Korean people but a yardstick for measuring the Koreans of today. It also backs up what I have said at the beginning.

Such a thing, of course, presents a big headache to the imperialists who never wished and wish Korea to rise up again. However, after seeing the vinalon factory, I realized all the more clearly how significant independence and self-reliance are for the people's freedom and prosperity.

Some may wonder why I speak like this.

North Korea is an industrial area and South Korea agricultural. But with the division of Korea into North and South by U.S. occupation of South Korea, the North was cut off from South Korea's cotton. If the North Koreans had counted on agriculture to solve the problem of fibres it would have taken scores of years for them to solve the clothing problem. And there would have been much more difficulties. For it would have been very difficult for North Korea to allocate hundreds of thousands of jungbo of its limited land for cotton cultivation.

But the North Koreans have found the secret to solving this problem in the spirit of self-reliance. They have chosen the way of obtaining vinalon, a synthetic fibre, from limestone which is abundant in their country.

Three years ago, I visited the chemical fibre factory in Chungjin, a port city in the northeastern part of Korea. Then this factory was producing 15,000 tons of chemical fibre annually. At present this factory is producing 25,000 tons every year. Sineuijoo, too, boasts of such a big factory. Yet, with these factories alone, North Korea could not meet the ever growing demands for fabrics.

North Korean people have set the target of producing 50 metres of fabrics per capita by 1967, the last year of the current Seven-Year Plan.

To this end, they had set forth a grand programme of building a vinalon factory. The vinalon factory reminds one of a big city rather than a factory.

Vinalon is a chemical product obtained by the talents of the Korean people. Dr. Li Seung Ki, a talented son of the Korean people, succeeded in obtaining it from limestone. The factory was designed by the Koreans and built with the machinery and equipment made in Korea. As to the limestone, Korea has abundant deposits which she can use "forever."

When we see stone and fabrics put together we cannot but feel what a difference there is, between these two things. Then, how complicated the course would be to get fabrics from stone! But the vinalon factory of Korea will answer these questions. This vinalon factory is not only producing synthetic fibre but also making chemical products necessary for the development of industry.

At present, Korea is solving the problem of clothing with various kinds of fabrics produced at the large-scale textile mills, chemical fibre factories, and at a great number of medium- and small-sized local factories that have cropped up in all parts of the country.

I had another opportunity to visit the Kiyang Tractor Plant. It was three years ago that I previously visited this plant. Then the workers of this plant told me frankly about many difficulties they had had technically in making the first tractor.

None of them had had any experience of making tractors. And only a few had seen how the tractor was made. There were even those who proposed not to try to make tractors but import them. However, the technicians of this plant continued their research day and night. They took a tractor apart to study its structure, then drew up plans! In this way, they made the first tractor on their own with no aid from outside. Now tractors made at this plant are greatly contributing to the development of Korea's agriculture. This tractor plant is producing heavy tractors, from 28 to 75 h.p. units. This is a manifestation of the spirit of self-reliance of the Korean people.

Wherein lies the source of the spirit of independence and self-reliance of the Korean people?

To understand this, I think, a deep study of the history of the Korean people is required.

The Korean people have been trained steel-like in the arduous struggle against the alien invaders and been educated in the spirit that they must carry out their revolution relying on their own strength. Taking the most shining place in the 100-year long struggle fought against the foreign imperialists is the armed struggle waged against Japanese imperialism in the 1930's under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

In those days, the will of the Korean people was all the more steeled and they displayed patriotism to the full. Japanese imperialism was encountered with the valiant partisan struggle of the Korean people. Though the Korean people were experiencing the worst life at that time their national consciousness developed into revolutionary consciousness based on Marxism-Leninism. The Fatherland Restoration Association, a united anti-Japanese national front, formed in 1936 played a great role in developing the struggle of the Korean people and educating them.

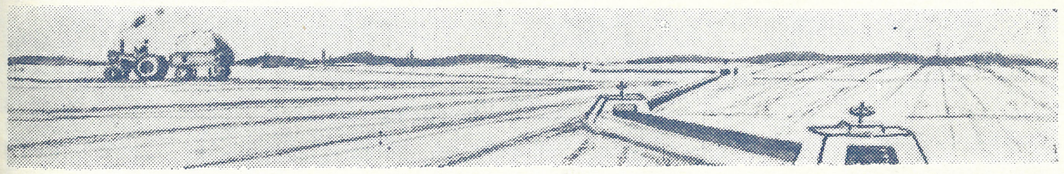
Only five years after the country's liberation the Korean people were faced with a new period of trials. The U.S. imperialists ignited war in Korea, and in the war the Korean economy was ruined utterly. However, the Korean war exposed before the whole world the atrocities of U.S. imperialism, while the fighting spirit of the Korean people was further strengthened.

U.S. imperialism which unleashed the war, in the end, had no alternative but to kneel down before the Korean people led by Marshal Kim Il Sung and sign the Amistice Agreement. This well bespeaks how great the fighting will of the Korean people is. Struggle is naturally accompanied by hardships and sacrifices. But in the arduous struggle the Korean people overcame all the hardships, and their unity was further consolidated.

Now the Korean people have confidence in their own strength, and more so in their future. Such struggle and confidence have become the "pillar of the hearts" for the Korean people who are building their country under the banner of independent national economy and self-reliance. The younger generation is drawing precious lessons from the revolutionary traditions. The noble patriotism of the Korean people stems from Marxism-Leninism and humanitarianism.

The ideological and moral foundation that the Korean people have built through their arduous struggle is today bearing fruits in the socialist construction of their country.

I think that no people are happier than the Korean people who are devoting their all to building socialism.



Delegation of the Uganda People's Congress on their arrival in Pyongyang

U.S. Imperialists, Get Out of South Korea

DAVID LIVINGSTON OTEPA
President, Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union, Assistant National Organising Secretary, Uganda People's Congress

KOREA belongs to the Korean people, and it must be made theirs.

The U.S. imperialists must withdraw from South Korea at once and the Korean question be solved by the Korean people themselves in Pyongyang, not in Washington.

The U.S. imperialists that occupy South Korea have turned South Korea into a land of poverty and terror.

The people of South Korea are dying from starvation, maltreatment and unemployment. However, the U.S. imperialists are running wild more than ever in pursuit of their unsavory interests.

I want to make the U.S. imperialists realize that Korea is not a part of the United States.

Already the time has gone for good when the U.S. imperialists could launch aggression and war in Asia and Africa at their will.

U.S. imperialism must get out from the Asian and African countries.

The world will not forget the atrocities that the U.S. imperialist aggressors committed in the Korean war.

I visited the museum in Sinchun in South Hwanghai Province. Yankee imperialists massacred more than 35,000 innocent people in Sinchun County.

In Sinchun I found two large graves: one is of 400 mothers and the other of 102 children who were mercilessly butchered by the Americans.

No one would be able to see them with dry eyes.

I condemn the U.S. imperialists who committed such crimes.

The workers and people of Uganda led by Premier A.M. Obote are giving wholehearted support to the Korean people in their just struggle for the country's independence and freedom.

I call on the entire Asian, African and Latin American peoples and workers to co-operate with each other in the struggle to drive out the U.S. imperialists not only from South Korea, but also from all parts of Asia and Africa and Latin America.

Today U.S. imperialism is the biggest problem that we face and we must regard it as the enemy of enemies.

Though the U.S. imperialists had reduced Korea to ashes, Korea won, and is winning, one victory after another in socialist construction and has become an advanced industrial-agricultural country.

The entire Korean people, man and woman, young and old, are enjoying political rights and are entitled to free education and medical treatment.

All farm villages have electric lights. Women together with men are taking an active part in all fields of the national economy and culture.

Such results have been possible in North Korea thanks to the correct and wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea.

In conclusion I wish to extend my best wishes to Premier Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea that have given wise guidance to socialist construction and building an independent national economy in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Stamps of Korea

SHOOTING

The Ministry of Communications of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued in November 1963 three new stamps on shooting match.

Stamp 1, 5 *jun*, small-bore pistol shooting.

Stamp 2, 10 *jun*, small-bore rifle shooting.

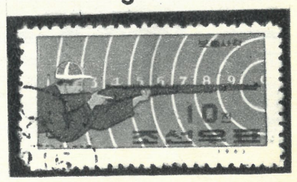
Stamp 3, 10 *jun*, rifle-shooting.

The size of these stamps is 19×38 mm. Offset.

1

2

3

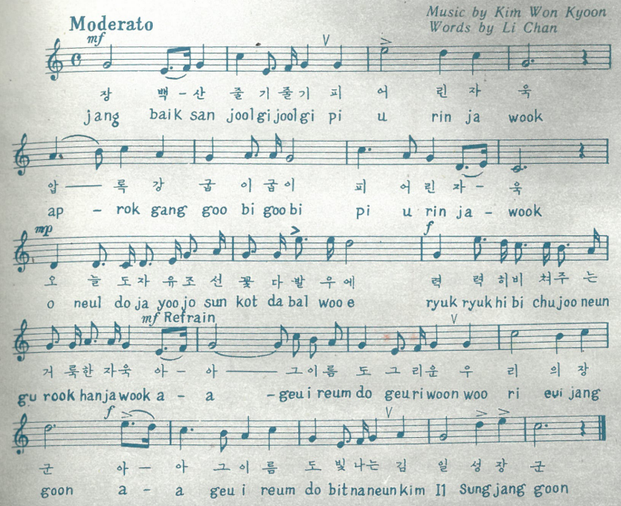


Anything in this issue may be reprinted with due acknowledgement.

김 일성 장군의 노래

KIM IL SUNG JANG GOON EUI NORAI
(SONG OF GENERAL KIM IL SUNG)

Music by Kim Won Kyoon
Words by Li Chan



1. Prints of blood on every range o' Jangbaik,
   Marks of crimson in every stream o' Amrok,
   On the flowers of free Korea
   The holy marks that shine.

Refrain:

O the beloved name, our dear General,
O the brilliant name, General Kim Il Sung.

2. Tell us, snow-storms in wilderness of Manchuria,

   Tell us, never-ending nights of forests dense,
   Who's he the partisan undaunted?
   Who's he the peerless patriot?

NO 13502

Korea Today

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1964